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# WEEKLY PEOPLE

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## BOMBARDING THE ENEMY

### VOLLEY OF SHOTS CRASHING THROUGH DEFENSES.

Manufacturers' Association Head, John Kirby, Makes True Statement of Civic Federation—Mines Workers' Journal Corrected—S. P. Soap-Bubble.

The Madrid, Spain, "El Socialista" announces confidently that, within shortly, the Spanish Socialist Labor Party will be represented in the Spanish Parliament. The paper adds: "This will be a great victory, worthy of being marked with a white stone in the history of the Socialist Movement. . . . Without attaching to the event a greater importance than it deserves . . . the voice of the Socialist deputy will reverberate with greater intensity among the masses, and will be more fruitful of effect than the speeches of speakers at public meetings."

Van Cleave is dead—James W. Van Cleave—the great Van Cleave! But no; he is not dead. Mr. John R. Kirby—Van Cleave's successor to the modern Joshua's job of attempting to cause the sun to stand still upon Gibeon, and the moon in the valley of Ajalon—gives the world more comforting tidings. Van Cleave, having "sacrificed his life for the benefit of the American employe as well as the employer," must have ascended straight to Paradise, and is to-day enjoying life everlasting as a member of the heavenly choir. It took poor Joan of Arc hundreds of years to be canonized. James W. is canonized forthwith. That's the difference between the Age of posthorses and the Age of steam and electricity.

Speaker Cannon may be this, that and the other bad thing that the Methodists say he is. All the same the Speaker distinguished himself in his speech at the National Association of American Manufacturers' dinner on the 19th of this month as an A. No. 1 castigator of the economists and politicians who make God a specialty. The speaker said: "One man flocking only by himself and crying that God and one is a majority—well, when I see that spectacle I say: 'God keep the one.' Great Heavens, did the one never stop to think that God, if he would interfere with the law, was himself a majority without the one?"

With a zeal worthy of a better cause than to furnish jobs to politicians' pets out of jobs, Representative Sulzer is trying to pass a bill in Congress to appropriate \$100,000 "to raise as well as remove the wreck of the Maine in the harbor of Havana." Yet the Congressman's zeal is not wholly fruitless. The discussion that the bill is provoking is eliciting statements that are flashlights upon that dark affair. "The only feasible method of removing the remains of the battleship will be by blowing it to pieces and removing it piecemeal" is one of the expert opinions given on the matter. The blowing to pieces of the remains of the Maine and removing them piecemeal will also blow to pieces and remove piecemeal the evidence that the wrecking of the battleship was committed, not by the Havana authorities, as claimed, but by Washington agents, in order to furnish a pretext for the war that Sugar and Standard Oil Trust interests demanded.

The shrinking soap-bubble of the so-called Socialist party now calls its national convention a national "Congress." The inflation of the name is symptomatic. On the same principle that the more depraved a person's morals become, all the more prudish does his language grow, the smaller a thing becomes, all the bigger grows its name. It is a human instinct, with the weak, of course, to seek to gain in bombast for what is lost in substance. Though the Socialist party's career has been calculated to prove the concern's foreignness to Socialism, its change of the name of its convention into a "Congress" at least attests its kinship to human foible.

Upon his re-election as President of the National Manufacturers' Association on May 18 John Kirby, Jr., made a speech in the course of which he remarked that "The Civic Federation is

the chief asset of the Federation of Labor." Mr. Kirby might have traveled a good deal further and not hit upon so profound a statement. The Civic Federation is the breath in the nostrils of the A. F. of L. It is Civic Federationism that one opposes in opposing Gompersism.

The "United Mine Workers' Journal" is of the opinion that there should be "a cessation on the part of the Socialist from attacking and abusing Trades Unionists." What there is an urgent necessity of is "a cessation of the false pretence on the part of the Civic Federation guilds to arrogate to themselves the name of Unions, and then, when the guilds and their beneficiaries are attacked, set up the howl that the Socialist 'attacks the Unions.'" But, of course, false pretences never cease of their own accord. They cease when Social Evolution runs the steam roller over them; and that Social Evolution is doing in the way of the gods—it grinds slowly, but exceeding fine.

The biggest job yet thrust upon President Taft is the job thrust upon him by the recent Act of Congress establishing a Bureau of Mines. How to select the Chief of the Bureau, that is, one labor skate, and not throw at least ninety-nine other skate aspirants into the Democratic party to avenge the "insult to Labor" involved in their claims being ignored—that is the arithmetical conundrum that the President is now sweating over.

Consistent Socialist party "Congress"! Holding that Chinese, Japs, and all other Orientals should be excluded as inferior races, the "Congress" consistently turned down a proposition, made by Delegate Work of Iowa, to the effect that the party should employ doctors, but that their pay should go on only so long as the members are kept in good health. This suggestion is a wise one, but it is cribbed from the Chinese. In China, travelers tell us, a medicine man is allotted to each district; and he is kept in food, clothes and shelter comfortably so long as all are well; the day, however, when any resident of his district is found sick, that day the doctor receives a public bastinado. It is a grand idea. It is proof positive that there is "intellect into" the Chinese. The method prevents doctors from nursing diseases for pay; it keeps them hustling. But grand though the idea is, seeing the sentiment of the "Congress" was that the Chinese are an inferior race, the "Congress" consistently turned Delegate Work's Chinese proposition down.

There was just one thing missing to the "imposing ceremonies" of the launching of the battleship Florida. That thing was a collection of Christian ministers on deck of the Dreadnaught, singing hymns about "Peace on earth, good will among men," and, for refrain, whooping it up for the man-killer as she "took the water."

It must be a great satisfaction to see "the Law vindicated" as she was in the instance of the acquittal of Fritz A. Heinze. It requires just such a conspicuous instance of multi-millionaire vindication to reconcile one to the innumerable small fry instances when the Law is trampled out of shape, and beyond recognition, to the point of being called what Senator La Follette called it, a "black art."

The latest journalistic venture of the so-called Socialist party, "The Next Step," of the 10th of this month, published in Chicago, has a paragraph that starts with this bold sentence: "No fusion nor confusion," and closes recommending the candidature of the bourgeois candidate for election commissioner, Ellis Meredith. "The Next Step's" next step will be to walk off the Socialist plane, and, along with the rest of its party tumble down into chaos.

The Senate of this State is tugging at the wrong end of the cord with its "Accident Bill." The way to go about it is to repeal the late lamented Judge Bartlett's decision concerning "obvious risk." So long as the principle of that decision stands, all Accident Bills are clap trap.

Copies of G. Grosevor Dawe's speech, delivered on May 6 before the

Give'm rope, and, without exception, the class, that to-day sets up the claim of being the bright particular protector of the "purity of the hemo" will hang themselves, high and dry.

In MacFadden's "Physical Culture," for last February John Milo Maxwell has an article that he entitles "The Man Who Dared," but the importance of which deserves a less personal title, say, "The Lid Off the Capitalist Home." In a nutshell the story is this:

Shocking instances of the pollution spread by venereal diseases in Bellefontaine, O., having come to the notice of the town's Mayor, William R. Niven, he set the machinery of his mind in motion to check, if not stop, the contagion. The statutes of the State of Ohio make it the duty of physicians to report to the local Health Officer all cases that come

Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America at St. Louis, and entitled "The Constructive Forces of the South as Affecting the Nation" omits an important item among the "Forces"—the lynching of Negroes, whereby Southern property-holders are endeavoring to terrorize Labor into quiescence.

"El Socialista," the Madrid, Spain, organ of the Spanish Socialists states: "To no less a figure than 1,700 does the number rise of aspirants for admission to the Toledo Academy of Infantry. It surely cannot be said that martial ardor and patriotism are at a discount among our academic youth, especially seeing that such handsome sentiments are compatible with living at the expense of the State."

The New York "Emancipation" for this month—"A [bourgeois] Journal of Political Awakening"—sketches the present social situation as one of utter confusion and unrest, "the masses being continually goaded to conflict by the increasing army of professional agitators, and by the daily exposure of corruption." From which the inference is clear that the "Emancipation's" recipe for bourgeois emancipation from the agitators who are goading the masses to conflict is to suppress the exposures of bourgeois corruption. The "Emancipation's" goal is a state of things in which the bourgeois is to be emancipated of the annoyance of exposure.

There are at least six "public health" bills before Congress—and not one of them touches the issue. All of them are concerned with tinkering on effects, and are all careful to leave the cause unaffected. Of course. Were the cause removed, there would be no room for the graft that one and all of these bills are in promotion of.

Dr. J. C. Elsom's investigations, resulting in the conclusion that dishonest men fall short in physical requirements, are big with meaning. Material conditions are the foundation of conduct. Man needs something more than bread; 'tis true; but he needs bread first, or all else is to no purpose. Better is a live dog than a dead lion.

### WHAT ONE MAN, IMBUED WITH THE TRUE S. L. P. SPIRIT, CAN DO

Here is a good piece of work for the Movement performed by T. C. Pope, a member of the Daily People 10th Anniversary Club, and a lone sentinel of the S. L. P. at Pecos, Texas,—he sends \$7.00 for 16 subs to the Weekly People; \$5.00 for the Operating Fund, and \$1.50 for Labor News literature. There are some S. L. P. Sections that we know of who would surprise us did they do as well as this intrepid comrade.

### THE HISTORICAL BASIS OF SOCIALISM IN IRELAND.

We are now able to supply the pamphlet: "The Historical Basis of Socialism in Ireland," by Thomas Brady, issued by the Socialist party of Ireland. The price is 5 cents a copy.

New York Labor News Co., 28 City Hall Place, New York.

Until the workers know Socialism they are the hopeless victims of Capitalism. Spread the light!

## THAT DAINTY "HOME"

within their knowledge of small-pox, cholera, plague, etc., etc., "or any other disease dangerous to the public health." Venereal diseases are not among the diseases specifically enumerated in the statute. Mayor Niven construed them to be covered by the clause "or any other disease dangerous to the public health." Agreeable to this construction, the Mayor issued a warrant for the arrest of a leading physician who failed to report a case of syphilis which he had been treating. The issue was thus presented for the construction of the law. The Mayor maintained that the statute was clear, and, under it, failure to report cases of venereal diseases was a violation of the law which prescribes the duties of physicians. The State Board of Health held a different opinion. It held the statute never was intended to cover the so-called social diseases; but,

being confronted with the official circular issued by the Secretary of the Ohio State Board of Health specifically naming venereal infections as "both contagious and infectious," the Board came out candidly with its real objection to the enforcement of the law. It said that although the diseases were infectious any attempt to report them would lead to the gravest social consequences in that many homes would be broken up should publicity be given to this class of diseases.

It is the hour of danger that wrings the truth from the chest of Hypocrisy. The truth has been wrung, through the Ohio State Board of Health, from the chest of the Hypocrite Class whose social system pollutes the family, yet have the brass to pose as the guardians of the "purity of the home."

## MANIFESTO ON FINLAND

ISSUED BY INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST BUREAU, BELGIUM.

Serious Situation Confronting Finns—Russia Riding Roughshod Over Rights of People—Launches Out in Direct Move Against Social Democracy—World Proletariat Asked to Be Alert and Lead Support to Stricken People.

On March 27, of this year, Nicholas II, Czar of Russia and Grand Duke of Finland, published a manifesto, by which, notwithstanding his solemn pledge, he abolished the Finnish constitution.

This is the second time that the Russian government has criminally attacked the public rights of Finland, and which causes universal reprobation throughout the civilized world. The Socialist proletariat especially has expressed to the Finnish nation, and again by this manifesto expresses its warm sympathy, because it is aware that they have to engage in a stubborn fight against Russian despotism: it will intervene as far as it possibly can, to protect Finland against her enemies because right is on the side of the oppressed nation, and not on the side of the perjured sovereign. The organized workmen do not for an instant doubt the happy issue of the conflict. The Finnish nation has risen as one man! After a five hours' debate the Diet unanimously decided to refer the manifesto of Nicholas II to the constitutional commission, which, according to the most eminent jurists of all countries, will not have the slightest trouble in showing the illegality of this brutal and cynical action.

### Finland's Rights Granted.

If it is still necessary to prove that right is on the side of Finland, it will suffice to recall the conditions under which the State of Finland was attached to the Russian Empire, without for an instant ceasing to preserve its autonomy.

During the whole of the 18th century Finland was the scene of sanguinary conflicts between Sweden and Russia. But in 1809 under the act of March 27, he accepted Czar Alexander I as Grand Duke, who, the day before, had signed the act of guarantee of the fundamental laws and, on March 29, in the presence of the Diet, the new sovereign repeated his pledge solemnly proclaiming the inviolability of the Finland constitution. This declaration was republished on April 4, in a manifesto to the inhabitants, and sanctioned by all Alexander I's successors, and especially confirmed by Alexander II in 1863. The Diet of estates was again assembled and operated without interruption, an emanation of an autonomous state, possessing a special legal and monetary organization, legislating interior affairs without interference of any kind, and taking resolutions, which, by the sanction of the Grand Duke, became legal. In 1878 the Diet of estates drew up a law concerning military service, enacting that the inhabitants of Finland should serve in the army only in their own country, and the right of passing such law was never for an instant contested.

Resistance to Czar. During the ninth and tenth decades of last century this autonomy was the ob-

ject of incessant attack on the part of the Muscovite reaction, and the culminating point of these attacks was the manifesto of Nicholas II dated February 3/15, 1899 by which the Czar-Grand Duke wished to extend the imperial legislation of Russia to Finland. In order to break down all resistance, he appointed Bobrikoff, of sad memory, as dictator. In 1901, acting on his own wish he attempted to abolish the existing military legislation, and tried, by administrative means, to force his own liberteicide conception on the country. The people of Finland resisted stubbornly. The conscripts went on strike and dissatisfaction increased. Czarism was obliged to temporize and finally to give way. During the days of October 1905, the working class of Finland joined the industrial proletariat of Russia in proclaiming the general strike. The dictatorship gave way, the ukases were withdrawn, the Russian officials disappeared and the manifesto of October 22, November 4, 1905, proclaimed the "return of legal order." The Diet of estates also capitulated, and the result of this struggle was the victory of universal suffrage for men and women, proportional representation, democratic system of a single chamber, liberty of assembly, of association and of the press. All these laws and constitutional guarantees were confirmed by the Czar Nicholas II, by solemn act of July 1906. Social Democrats' Activity.

The Social Democracy was not satisfied, as the bourgeois class was, with these reforms. It tried to effectively improve the condition of land and industrial laborers, but collided with the narrow minds and the egoism of the governing class. Nevertheless, during the session of 1907-1908, it caused to be voted and passed the law concerning bakeries limiting the working day to a maximum of 48 hours per week and prohibiting night work; the law protecting agricultural laborers as well as small farmers; the law improving condition of schools. The Diet voted a series of other laws, notably the municipal electoral law, based, in spite of a few restrictions, on universal suffrage of the two sexes; a law for labor protection fixing a maximum of 60 working hours per week, prohibiting children from work and limiting night work and women working; but these laws are still awaiting the grand-ducal sanction.

The Socialist fraction of the Diet has not for an instant ceased its opposition to the policy of weakness of the middle class, who imagined that they could purchase peace at the price of a few concessions. The reaction of St. Petersburg desired the destruction of the State of Finland, but the whole nation united to oppose this scheme. Three times the Czar dissolved the Diet, with the object of disqualifying the Parliament, of undermining the opposition of the nation and of repelling Socialism. He did not wish Socialism to develop at the gates of St. Petersburg. He did not intend to tolerate as Grand Duke, that which he kept down as Czar. But at each election Socialism increased. It conquered 80 seats in 1906, 83 seats in 1908, 84 seats in 1909, and at the last elections of February 1, 1910 the Socialist candidates obtained in the whole country 314,931 votes, that is to say 40 per cent. of the whole, attributing to the party 86 seats out of 200.

The Russian Government, seeing that

(Continued on page 5.)

### I. W. W. LEADS STRIKERS.

1,300 Men of Malleable Iron Company Demand Higher Wages.

Detroit, Mich., May 22.—Thirteen hundred men employed by the Malleable Iron Company went on strike here to-day for higher wages. The men, under the guidance of the Industrial Workers of the World, are showing a fine spirit. The I. W. W. is leading this fight and is forming an effective organization.

H. Richter, Secretary-Treasurer I. W. W.

### SPOKANE WAITERS STRIKE.

Hit Bosses a Most Sudden Body Blow.

Spokane, Wash., May 14.—The cooks, waiters, and waitresses of this city, to the number of 650 and organized in the American Federation of Labor, went on strike Wednesday for a six-day week, abolition of fines and bona fide recognition of the union. Seventy dining houses are affected, among which are the chief eating places in the town. On the employers' side the fight is being conducted by the Hotel and Restaurant Keepers' Protective Association.

This strike has been suddenly precipitated, and the union is rather to be congratulated on its decisive action to that extent. About a year ago "contracts" had been entered upon by which the employers agreed to the closed shop, but they never lived faithfully up to them. Non-union help was continuously hired. Seeing this, the Waiter Union held a meeting Tuesday evening, and there and then decided to give the bosses to 12 o'clock noon next day to sign a new agreement with demands already mentioned. Failure to comply with this request caused the strike.

Of course, the employers are now howling that the men broke their contracts, but these return the charge.

Not so happy is the union's action with regard to the employment of Chinese and Japanese cooks and waiters. The organization demands the exclusion of the latter from jobs, and thus its cry of "none but union men to be employed" acquires another significance. In this instance the union is deliberately excluding a valuable ally from membership. It forces those workmen to stay in the category of non-union, and further increases the infamy, by calling them scabs if they should accept employment in the struck places. Yet it has not been reported that these Orientals have taken such jobs.

Thus these A. F. of L. bodies out here on the coast repeatedly expose the fact that they are not in a true sense a labor organization, and thus is also seen that the Socialist party, by taking up this A. F. of L. cry against Asiatics is fostering a labor disrupting movement instead of insisting on a labor solidifying program.

I. L. U.

### MURDERED IN STEEL MILLS.

Charge Made by A. F. of L. Lobbyist to Senate Committee

Washington, May 20.—Steel manufacturing concerns in Pennsylvania were characterized as human slaughter houses and it was charged that in the hospitals wilful murder was committed on the theory that dead men were less expensive than cripples at a hearing before the Senate Committee on Public Health and Quarantine yesterday in connection with the Owen bill providing for the creation of a Department of Labor and Health. These statements were made by Arthur E. Holder, legislative agent of the American Federation of Labor.

"A few days ago," said Holder, "I was sitting in the office of a Pennsylvania member of Congress and was informed that in the hospital of one of the Pennsylvania steel concerns wilful murder was committed when it was found that it would be better for the company to have a dead man than a cripple."

Senator Smoot asked the name of the concern, and Holder replied that it was the Bethlehem Steel Company. He also said that one manufacturing concern in Ohio was reported to have "killed" 1,200 men in nineteen years.

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## THE S. P. "CONGRESS"

TAKES USUAL DODGING POSITION ON IMPORTANT TOPICS.

Committee on Immigration Submits Report Straddling the Question—Final Adoption Shows Further Shift—Industrial Unionism Also Evaded—A. F. of L. Safe Again.

Chicago, May 21.—The Socialist party congress which opened here last Sunday was in session all week, adjourning last night. Among the more interesting matters taken up were attitude on immigration and attitude on unionism.

The report of Committee on Immigration was read by Hillquit, N. Y., for the majority. It was the regulation Hillquit don't-scare-off-any-votes-now-for-we-have-lost-enough report, just a rehash of the same old slag. There is no particular objection to the S. P. taking the exclusion stand that one knows of, if they will do so honestly; but to do it in the name of "Marx," "Engels," the "Class Struggle," and "International Solidarity" brands the majority of the committee either hypocrites or fools. I have seen enough of them to know they are not fools.

A minority report was read by Spargo. He read the Stuttgart Resolution and agreed upon that as the correct position.

The big "guns," Unterman, Wanhope, Hunter, Berger, and the other champions of "Constructive Socialism" and "practical politics" did not have on the question of immigration the smooth sailing it appeared Sunday they would have. Their majority report committed their party flat-footed to exclusion of all Asiatic labor. Spargo's minority report re-affirms the Stuttgart resolution, but insists as a principle on the right to exclude races "when necessary," but "since it is not necessary yet," is opposed to exclusion.

Hillquit's substitute straddled the issue, leaving a loophole by expressing opposition to "mass immigration caused or stimulated by capitalists," etc. Lee, to make substitution plainly committal to exclusion in nearly as broad a sense as the majority report, submitted an addition to Hillquit's substitute to that effect. The battle in this discussion raged nearly two days. Finally at the last hour, Hillquit—arguing against Lee's and other propositions—introduced a further amendment so as to make it read, "mass importation caused and stimulated by capitalists," etc., instead of "mass immigration." This he claimed would place the S. P. squarely on the Stuttgart resolution. Why, if that was his purpose, he did not move the Stuttgart resolution itself, he did not explain. Roll call killed Lee's exclusion appendix by ninety-nine against Lee, Dan White, John Work and three more. Hillquit's amended substitute carried by fifty-five to fifty. It is evident that the Socialist Labor Party press and agitation has had its effect. The resolution in its present form reads:

"The Socialist party of the United States, favors all legislative measures tending to prevent the immigration of strikebreakers, and contract laborers, and the mass importation of workers from foreign countries, caused or stimulated by the employing classes for the purpose of weakening the organization of American labor, and of lowering the standard of life of the American workers."

"The party is opposed to the exclusion of any immigrants on account of their race or nationality, and demands that the United States be at all times maintained as a free asylum for all men and women persecuted by the governments of their countries, on account of their religion, politics, and race."

When Industrial Unionism came up the majority report was championed by Lee. It was the old dodging on "neutrality." The minority report commends the organization of labor along industrial lines, based on recognition of the class conflict, but, in genuine S. P. style, does not oppose labor in any form of organization in its struggle against the capitalist class. Frank Cassidy, of Buffalo, submitted a substitute based on the Stutt-



gart resolution, which pointed to the impotence of the American Federation of Labor, as the craft organization, warned against by the Stuttgart resolution; stating that industrial unionism is alone able to cope with American capitalism, and is indispensable for the emancipation of the workers; that the Socialist party can not be "neutral" without condemning itself to impotence and betraying the cause of labor and calling for the endorsement of industrial unionism as a principle and indispensable part of the class struggle; declaring it a duty of the Socialist party to agitate for it.

The usual debate resulted in twenty votes, including Morgan and Furman for the substitute; fifty-nine against; twenty-five absent. For the minority report: twenty-nine for; fifty-four against. The majority report was adopted without a roll call. Having thus left in the hands of Gompers, and the Civic Federation, the key which alone can unlock the chains binding American wage slaves to the capitalist juggernaut, this convention of visionaries and "scientific" politicians rushed through some more work and adjourned singing the Marseillaise, cheering the social revolution, and Milwaukee.

A number of the wage slave delegates said to have been in favor of industrial unionism, were, for lack of funds, forced to go home before the resolution on industrialism came up.

The absence from the convention of Mayor Seidel, of Milwaukee, caused so much comment that a hurry call must have been sent for him to appear. He came Wednesday and presided at the three sessions on that day.

The report of the committee elected to study the farmer question, two years ago, and drawn up by A. M. Simons, Algernon Lee and Carl D. Thompson was read by the chairman of the committee, Simons. He explained that it was only a tentative report, that the committee felt that the question is "too deep" and "complicated" and "hard for a proper solution from a Socialist standpoint! They therefore, from the very beginning, did not insist on its adoption.

The report after a lengthy dissertation wound up with a regular tanglefoot platform for the farmers' vote. It was built by the S. P. organization in Oklahoma, and the test there showed that it is a "good vote catcher," so the managing powers wanted to spread the net outside of Oklahoma to cover all other States. A characteristic and interesting discussion developed in which all kinds of elements participated, from clear cut proletarian to such as were protested against by some delegates as a burlesque.

The man who was so characterized, Oscar Ameringer, of Oklahoma, appears to be a business agent of the brewery workers there, and was the very man that A. M. Simons urged be listened to as the best posted man on the farm question! The sentiment of the congress was against the unrolling of the farm net, as untimely just yet; hence practically without opposition the motion was adopted to return the report to the committee, and to add to the three members six more, "to study" the question for two more years and report at the next national convention.

The report which National Secretary Barnes made contains some interesting information. From that report I shall give for the present, for lack of time, only the financial account of the National office. It states that the property of the party, as owned directly by the National office, represents a total of \$19,597.48, consisting in cash on hand, office furniture, and fixtures, literature in stock, etc. Against these assets the National office owes to organizers: John M. Collins, \$68.35; Lena Lewis, \$260.19; Anna A. Maley, \$245.86; John M. Work, \$406.22, and to C. J. Wright, \$4.00, making a total due to organizers, \$1,084.62, which with other debts makes total liabilities to be \$1,771.33. The net property owned directly by the party through the National office thus amounts to \$8,826.15.

It is worth mentioning in this connection that the numerically considerably smaller "dead S. L. P." owns directly through its National Office in the shape of office furniture, and fixtures, the Labor News Company stock and Daily People printing plant, etc., net property to the amount of over \$20,000. But then the S. L. P. has not to squander its resources on a crowd of men and women who, as Debs confessed it, "live on their wits." Fall to, Socialist Labor militants. There is work to do.

B. Reinstein.

## MILWAUKEE ITEMS

**Social Democrats Move Farther Away from Science and Draw Closer To Utopia.**

Milwaukee, Wis., May 18.—The Milwaukee "Free Press" of May 9th in an editorial, publishes the following:

"A reader asks how it is that the Free Press lends encouragement to the Social Democratic administration when it opposed the Social Democratic ticket during the campaign.

"Naive as the question is, we believe it is sincere and it should therefore have its answer.

"We opposed the Social Democrats in the late campaign because we believe that doctrinal Socialism is a dangerous thing.

"We realized that a Social Democratic victory in Milwaukee would be a tremendous asset to the Socialist propaganda, not only in this State but in the nation.

"Now that the party is in power we shall just as vigorously oppose any attempt on its part to introduce Socialism into our municipal government, but by the same token we would be remiss in our duty to the public if we did not support every plan or undertaking of the new administration which aims at the improvement of our government or the betterment of living and working conditions in this city.

"Thus far neither Mayor Seidel nor any one connected with his administration has proposed any reform or innovation which is Socialistic in the doctrinal sense of that word.

"Every one of the recommendations made by the mayor in his message, whether dealing with administrative, financial or social conditions, could have been made by any up-to-date student of municipal problems—whether he were a Republican, a Democratic or a Social Democrat.

"There was not one recommendation in the list which the Free Press had not previously made in these columns, and a goodly share of them had been found in the last Republican municipal platform.

"Along this line of its endeavor the Free Press will join hands with the Social Democratic administration, just as it would with any other administration similarly minded.

"The administrative, economic and social reforms proposed are non-partisan, non-doctrinal, non-political; they merely seek to apply sound business sense, humanitarian sentiment and the principle of conservation in the government of a great city.

"It happens that in Milwaukee political conditions have so operated as to make the Social Democratic party the medium for attempting municipal reform. In other cities, where the demand for a new order has crystallized, one or the other of the old parties is working along the same lines.

"We shall always oppose the spread of Socialism and denounce such of its methods of propaganda, such of its leaders, as we believe are hostile to American ideals, but we shall not oppose the labors of any Socialist, in or out of office, any more than those of any other political adherent, if those labors appeal to us as conducive to a better government and a better life."

The "Free Press" is a staunch supporter of capitalist U. S. Senator Ike Stephenson. The Wisconsin Social Democrats are the ones ex-President Roosevelt no doubt had in mind when he stated that "there were some Socialists, that we could work with."

Mayor Seidel while an alderman introduced a resolution, in the common council requesting that all widows who work for a living, be exempt from paying water taxes. This resolution has been declared unconstitutional by the S. D. P. City Attorney Hoan.

To show the revolutionary Socialists of America and Europe the calibre of the members of the Wisconsin S. D. P., I give a brief but pointed conversation between S. D. P. Alderman Mikkelsen and some Danish Socialists. About January 15, this year Mikkelsen, addressing some of the Danes, said: "If we didn't have the capitalist, who would run the West Allis shops? The S. D. P. wants to buy up the industries and have them controlled by the government." Theo. Petersen, 645 Reed street and Maius Christensen, were witnesses to this statement. No wonder the capitalist press lauds the S. D. P.

Here is another juicy incident. When King Edward died, a delegation of English citizens requested Mayor Seidel to put the city hall flag at half-mast. The flag was raised to half-mast in honor of his "nibs," the "beloved" King Edward. If an S. D. P. man opened up on the S. L. P., the S. L. P. man could point at the city hall flag, and that would settle all arguments. But if viewed from the

## SAN FRANCISCO LETTER

**FLOTSAM AND JETSAM OF CRAFT UNIONISM AT GOLDEN GATE.**

**Queer Conception of What Constitutes Loyalty to Labor Movement—Plumbers Restrict Apprentices—Unions Invest in Capitalist Enterprise.**

San Francisco, May 17.—By unanimous vote the San Francisco Brotherhood of Teamsters have decided to re-affiliate with the International Brotherhood. For the past eight years the local union has existed apart from the international body because as a labor paper says, "of a lack of confidence in the integrity of those who controlled it. Having established its loyalty to the local labor movement, all attempts to oust the union from the Labor Council on good constitutional grounds failed, the Council taking the position that it could not afford to lose a body of men whose trade union principles were beyond question." Said "unquestionable" trade union principles were exemplified in the late carmen's strike when this "loyal" union helped to break this strike by carting material for the construction of temporary quarters for the scabs so that the "loyal" carpenters' union could also show their strong "union principles."

The Plumbers' Union has re-affirmed its decision limiting the number of apprentices from one to each journeyman to one to five journeymen. This action will throw about 225 apprentices in San Francisco out of work. In the board of Public Works, nine plumbers' apprentices who have passed the civil service examinations will lose their jobs.

Several of the unions have invested large sums of money in stock of the forthcoming Panama-Pacific Exhibition. One of the unions, namely, the Electrical Union, has gone so far as to promise that they will not allow any strikes to interfere with the success of the undertaking. No doubt the effect of the exhibition will be to cause a temporary wave of prosperity to sweep over the city and possibly the State, and thus attract a large number of workers from other parts of the country. After the exposition is over this surplus supply of labor will come in very handy to the capitalist class and will better enable it to dictate its own terms.

The Grand Jury is investigating the methods of the so-called Fish Trust. From the evidence it appears that this trust has maintained high prices by dumping hundreds of tons of fish in the sea or by selling them to the glue works. The trust has been keeping a blacklist of dealers who refused to deal with them. Evidence also shows that the cost of landing the fish at wharf is only two to three cents per pound, while the retail price is from 15 cents to 25 cents per pound. The investigation appears to have been instituted by the dealers and not the general public. F. W. S.

S. D. P. position, it may be called diplomacy, or bringing about Socialism step by step.

The "Free Press" of May 14 has the following comment to make on Debs' speech at Superior, Wis.:

"Eugene V. Debs addressed a Socialist meeting at Superior the other day and made no reference to recent events in Milwaukee, whereat, according to the Telegram, some of his auditors were disappointed. It can't be, can it, that Mr. Debs is jealous of Mayor Seidel and Ald. Berger?"

This last sentence might have read more correctly if it had been like this: "It can't be, can it, that Mr. Debs is ignoring Mayor Seidel and Ald. Berger?" Can it be possible that Debs now has enough backbone to openly oppose Berger, or is Berger "putting the blocks" to Debs?

The S. D. P. city officials hold so-called conferences weekly, but not at the city hall. They hold these in a hall near the city hall. Here is where the lesser lights are disciplined on "tactics." It is apparent that Socialism in Milwaukee is "developing from Science to Utopia." Alb. Schnabel.

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## THE INDUSTRIAL FIELD

**GLEANINGS FROM THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.**

The Bakery Workers' Executive Board has levied an assessment of one dollar each for the months of May, June, and July, to help maintain the big strike of the New York city bakers. This union states that it has on hand this year a bitter struggle in the larger cities. At the present time the official journal of this order contains reports from a large number of centres throughout the country, and the question uppermost with the membership is that bane of contracts. Wage scales are perfectly proper, but to demand "contracts" is to tie one's hands.

Twenty-seven thousand railroaders are having their demands for a twelve per cent. wage increase arbitrated in Chicago. The men base their claims on the hazardous nature of their occupation and on the greatly increased cost of living. Forty-nine railroaders are concerned in the demands made. The settlement of this question is being made by a board of three consisting of W. R. Scott, vice-president of the Southern Pacific Railroad, Tim Shea, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and W. L. Chambers of Washington.

On the Pacific Coast the A. F. of L. pure and simpers keep hammering away at the Japanese, Chinese, and Hindus. Instead of attacking the fundamental causes which create misery, dissatisfaction and economic want, the California Asiatic Exclusionists simply go about snarling; snarling at the Asiatics whom they might organize and snarling at the capitalists because these won't accept "white" slaves. Really these "whites" don't desire economic emancipation, they demand "white" economic slavery, and because they are not allowed, at times to put their necks in the halter, they go about carrying a grudge. Great is pure and simple!

Several lockouts are reported down Texas way. These occur at Bridgeport, where the brickmakers are hit; at Waco, where the painters are affected; at Dallas, where the saddlers and harness makers are involved. In this latter city the sheet metal workers are asking for \$4 per day, and at Fort Worth the electricians demand a forty per cent increase per day.

There is one trade in Dallas, however, in which the quantity has been sadly upset. This is in the cigarmakers' business. These men were almost in clover, when along came the report that the keeper of the cigar stand in the city baseball park sold non-union smokers. Thereupon there was a dropping of jaws among cigarmakers. Now a holy crusade will be carried on against said cigar stand keeper, and if he doesn't come to time, divers black looks will be shot at him and his place will be deserted. And then the crusading cigarmakers will sink back to their beds of economic ease and plenty again, unconcerned about such nonsense as the labor movement.

Does anyone wonder why there are only 2,000,000 workers organized in the American Federation of Labor when there are about 18,000,000 workers outside its ranks? Surely if the A. F. of L. brand of unionism were such a beneficial thing those untapped could certainly see it. But they don't see it, and here's another reason why: Some months ago the men at the Bethlehem Steel Works struck for better conditions. The strike has just been "settled," and so have the strikers: of course, under leadership of that "mighty" A. F. of L. The men may return as near as possible to their old places within thirty days; at all times the Bethlehem Steel Company will receive the men individually and collectively, but not as representatives of organized labor, and they shall have the liberty to approach the president or officers of the company upon any subject. Wonderful liberty! Wonderful settlement! Wonderful American Federation of Labor. Nay, the unorganized workingmen are not a lot of numbskulls.

Speak to any man of a labor union and instantly the idea flashes up of an organization actively arrayed against the employing class and battling vigorously for the advancement of some portion of the working class. Such a conception naturally arises because the tendency of capitalism is ever to crush the workers, and combinations of labor are therefore compulsory to protect the workers. But there are

labor unions and "labor unions," and, sad to say, only too many of those terming themselves such are anything but labor unions; they might as appropriately call themselves fire companies, as far as the applicability of the term is concerned. Here is the Cigarbakers' International Union giving an account of its standing for 1909. Membership, 51,477; payment in sick, death and disability, \$425,267; strikes, \$20,000. Can a worse caricature of a labor union be imagined? Yet these men have the audacity to arrogate to themselves all rights to be considered a labor organization par excellence, when the best they can do, is to attempt a measly ministrations of their cripples!

The problem of how to make their members take an interest in their unions is a question agitating many A. F. of L. organizations. The "Labor Leader" of May 14, organ of the Lancaster, Pa., Central Labor Union, has a front page article in which the following statements occur:

"The question of getting members to attend meetings of local unions is one that has been uppermost in the minds of officers of many local unions for some time, and a number of them are seriously considering the establishment of a plan that will impose a fine on members for non-attendance. . . .

"It is a well known fact that absentees from meetings are kept wholly in ignorance of the aims and objects of the movement. . . . The old plan of holding smoke-talks, banquets, open meetings and other occasions for the purpose of instilling enthusiasm into the absentees has done a vast amount of good, but it has failed to accomplish the desired results. . . .

"For these reasons, it is believed that the plan of fining members for non-attendance, or the establishment of a rebate system for those attending, is the proper solution for that perplexing problem."

These statements show how much trade unionists, as such, are interested in the labor question, or even in labor matters. Yet there are those who call themselves Socialists and argue that Socialists should confine their efforts to converting A. F. of L. trade unionists "because these members are better material and easier to win for Socialism, since they take more of an interest in labor matters than a 'non-unionist'."

Gleaner.

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## IN ATLANTIC CITY

**Famous Seaside Resort Has Labor Movement, Such as It Is.**

Atlantic City, May 15.—This is probably the first report on the progress of Socialism in Atlantic City, N. J. Important as it is, it will throw a ray of light preceding the path of "Labor's Friend." For it should be known that we had the "great" Rev. Charles Stelze here to speak on the "Square Deal," and he was announced, paraded on the boards and advertised in the papers as "Labor's Friend." The labor forces were invited to turn out to hear Stelze lecture.

The meeting was in the Y. M. C. A. hall. Jews and Gentiles were freely bled to help to build this local institution, yet they were equally insulted by the lecturer's remarks.

I called at the headquarters of labor unions to find that little or nothing was known about "March of Labor." A later visit to the hall of the Y. M. C. A. revealed an audience of bald heads and hairless lips; not one workman or female was in the audience, a great gathering of labor!

After the bald heads and hairless lips had tried to sing the numbered hymns, the chairman, or master of ceremonies, said that a "great meeting," of which the speaker would give more definite information, would be held on the Million Dollar Pier.

The main attraction about the Rev. Stelze with reference to the labor question is the fact that he has been through the woods. This brings me to wonder that after one has been "through the woods," i. e., the tenement houses, sweat shop system, etc., and emerges with scars and bruises, is he any more competent to direct another one to escape this suffering? Evidently the Rev. Charles S. is not. While he was talking about his experience of combatting the Socialist element in the labor movement he presented an "argument" against a so-called Socialist, which he had constructed, and he told us that that silenced the "Socialist." At this point someone in the audience said, "Well, he was not much of a Socialist if that argument made him sit down."

The gist of the lecturer's philosophy is that man and his environment must be changed through Christ. "How about the Hebrews?" asked a voice in the audience. "I hope," said the speaker, "to deliver a lecture on Socialism in the near future."

In passing out through the reception room a remark was made. Why, if the principles of Christ, as advocated by the speaker, i. e., the selling of their property, by the rich men of Atlantic City and giving the proceeds to the poor of the city were seriously proposed by the Rev. speaker to the rich men of Atlantic City, they would send him to Smith's Landing. (Insane section of Atlantic County.)

I visited the meeting place of the Workingmen's Circle, Sick and Death Benefit Association, and learned that now there are two divisions of this society in this city: one partly "Socialist party," and one partly "Socialist Labor Party."

I met one man who has been under Socialist instruction from a Presbyterian minister. He told me he had eight lessons from him. "What effect did the lessons have upon your grey matter?" I asked him. "Well," said he, "I used to vote the Republican ticket, now I am on the fence."

Since I began to get a club of ten subscribers for The People I find quite a few Socialists who ask me if I ever read the "Appeal to Reason." Answering in the affirmative, I ask them: "Why was there no Socialist vote recorded in this city last election?" No answer.

If The People has any connection with the wireless telegraph system as installed on the Million Dollar Pier here, it will be enabled to flash the final solu-

tion of the Labor problem throughout the world, because there is hardly any doubt that the great aggregation of stars advertised by the Rev. Charles S., at their meeting in favor of Human Conservation, on the Million Dollar Pier, will solve this interesting question. The theatrical profession has decided that this is the best ground to try out new productions. All new plays are staged here. Now the sociological freaks are determined to render their vapors here. M. D. FitzGerald.

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# A "SCORER" OF SOCIALISM SCORED

ROMAN CATHOLIC FATHER BROUGHT DOWN BY WELL AIMED SHOT.

By James H. Arnold, Louisville, Kentucky.

"Baltimore, May 11.—In his sermon, which was delivered at the high mass at St. Ignatius' Catholic Church, Calvert and Madison streets, Father Keating also roundly scored Socialism as it exists in America to-day, and branded it as an insidious, cancerous growth, which, with its godless doctrines, was injecting its poison and venom into the roots of the civilization of this country and burdening the poor and needy with crime, sin and sorrow."—Louisville Evening Post, May 11.

It is singular that the reverend gentlemen who, filled with such holy zeal for virtue, holiness, religion, patriotism and prosperity can not find even one redeeming thing to the credit of Socialism. At least they ought in justice to credit it with furnishing them an inexhaustible theme for their most righteous condemnation. When they announce beforehand that they are going to deliver another lecture or preach another sermon against Socialism, the church is usually more crowded with people to hear Socialism again repeated. They ought to credit us with supplying them a means of drawing in people to the church.

Socialism is such an awfully bad thing, as these reverend apologists of capitalism would make the faithful believe, and if it is so essential to the peace and well-being of society that they refuse and condemn its dangerous, revolutionary and "godless" tendencies, it is a wonder they do not emigrate, at least temporarily, to France, Italy and Spain, where, in spite of the fact that they have our holy religion at first hand to combat it, Socialism appears to be making considerable headway, and help their clerical brethren to check its dangerous progress.

The dear, reverend Father did not, it appears from the dispatch, tell his audience what the "poison and venom" is that Socialism is "injecting into the roots of our civilization."

I suppose it was an unintentional oversight on the part of the reverend Father. He meant to say: "The wicked Socialists are teaching the 'venomous and poisonous' doctrine that the land on which and the tools with which to work should be owned by the workers themselves as a class; that to put their class into possession of these essentials of labor and of life the workers must organize, build and equip their industrial labor union on the field of industry, and their party organization on the political field; that they as citizens have the same legal right to do this; that, as wage slaves, they have need to do it. These are the 'poisons' and 'venoms' the Socialists are 'injecting into the roots of our civilization.'"

And this sort of "venom" and "poison" almost gives certain clerical apologists of capitalist exploitation attacks of rabies. If the reverend Fathers keep on in their warfare against the Socialist propaganda for the emancipation of labor, why, even the slowest to see among the workers will eventually grow suspicious, and begin to think the reverend Fathers are entirely too solicitous to serve the interests of the ruling class. The long-headed capitalists might do well to call a halt on their overzealous clerical lieutenants. The workers may catch on, if they don't.

The reverend Father says we are

"burdening the poor and needy" with "sin and sorrow." How tender and touching! What paternal solicitude for the "poor and needy"! Well, at least we Socialists did not make them "poor and needy." The capitalist rulers of society, for whom the Father pleads so powerfully, did that. And we feel quite sure that the "poor and needy" tottering under the heavy "burden of sin and sorrow," if asked whether we Socialists to their knowledge have been heaping any burdens of "sin and sorrow" on them, would forthwith exonerate us.

Nineteen years ago Pope Leo XIII wrote in his Encyclical on Labor: "There can be no question whatever that some remedy must be found, and quickly found, for the misery and wretchedness which press so heavily at this moment on the large majority of the very poor."

Why don't the clerical apologists of the existing social order tell us about the remedies Pope Leo said must be found for the "misery and wretchedness" of the poor? What were those "remedies"? Where were they located? Or is it barely possible that the "remedies" were not found after all? What! the very suggestion that no remedy was found or established anywhere, after all the Pope said in favor of it, and that it must be found quickly, is little short of downright sin!

With the watchful eye of the Pope, and the aid of scores of archbishops, of hundreds of bishops, and tens of thousands of zealous priests, and 250,000,000 loyal children of hers throughout the world it would seem almost like blasphemy to ask the reverend Father to devote some of his learned eloquence to describing and locating a few of the, no doubt, great many, "remedies" for the "misery and wretchedness" that pressed so heavily upon "the large majority of the very poor" nineteen years ago when the Pope wrote that Encyclical against Socialism. By this time it surely ought not to be possible for the wicked Socialist to find any "poor and needy" anywhere in the world to burden with "sin and sorrow."

To my knowledge no "remedy" for the poor has been established here in Louisville since the Pope's Encyclical was written; and yet we have had considerable poverty, and misery, and wretchedness here. But I reckon, of course, they couldn't establish "remedies" for the poor all over the whole Christian world at once. I should think, though, there must have been something done in the way of carrying out the Pope's recommended "remedies" as laid down in his famous Encyclical up there in New York, and Boston; and also in Philadelphia and Chicago. And they surely must have set up hundreds of them in Spain, and Italy, and Belgium. But over in Rome itself it would seem from complaints coming from the Vatican that the "Methodist Association" has also endeavored to set up a "remedy" for the poverty and "misery and wretchedness" that has been pressing so heavily upon the very poor of the Pope's own city! The Pope ought to have got his "remedy" in working order before the "Methodist Association" set up theirs, then the Methodists would have no "misery and wretchedness" to take advantage of in making proselytes of the poor Italians to the heresy of John Wesley.

Hope the good Father will favor us with another sermon soon. They are so interesting!

## THOUGHTS AND THINGS

By H. S. K.

The British League of Esperantists Socialists raise the query, "How can the Workers of the World unite while the Tower of Babel blocks the way?" Such people proceed upon a wrong theory when they hold that internationally the worker is dumb, and hence helpless. Working class interests, the world over, speak eloquently in one language—the language of class solidarity.

A Glasgow, Scotland, whiskey concern is advertising a special "Esperanto Blend of Fine Old Scotch Whiskies, which, like the language of Esperanto, is ever increasing in popularity." This "well-known" "Esperanto blend" is offered at reduced rates to Esperantists. Burns, on one occasion, glorified whiskey by linking it with freedom, saying: "Whiskey and freedom gang the gither," so why should not Esperanto, "unity" be furthered by whiskey, whose language all may comprehend?

An S. L. P. man tells me that he finds that the young men in the shop where he works are anxious for information along S. L. P. lines. This is cheering news. Keep in touch with the young fellows.

Halley's comet has been made responsible for the weather, sore throats, etc. Another thing that must be credited to it is the discovery by a handful of Single Taxers that the "psychological moment" has now arrived for the organization of an American Single Tax Party.

It has been explained to me that the Socialist party people are also great on "psychology." It is with preconceived nonsensical theories of "psychology" in mind that they produce their literature. That is why it lacks directness; their theory of "psychology" teaching that the people can be unconsciously made Socialists by unwittingly absorbing Socialism.

They argue like the advertising man, who plasters his ad everywhere, that one cannot fail to have impressions made upon his brain without any very great amount of argument being necessary. This may be all very well in pushing "esperanto blend" whiskey, or other commodity, but it "don't go" when it comes to furthering a social revolution!

Then, again, the advertiser is more psychology-logical than the S. P. The advertiser blazes the name of his article and burns it into one's mind so that there will be no danger of one's asking for a rival brand. The S. P., on the other hand, is so indefinite in its Socialism that it oftentimes leads inquirers into the bourgeois radical reform shops, where they are assured there is something to be had, "just as good."

Socialism can never make headway with such advocates. They are too much under the spell of capitalist deceitfulness, depending largely upon fooling the people into this or that situation. The advocates of Socialism must be brave men, not afraid to speak their minds, and not afraid to make their purpose known.

The workers will as soon absorb Socialism through their pores, as through the "brain impression" methods of the S. P.

Here is something new on Evolution. An S. P. man told an S. L. P. one that S. P.-ites knew, as well as the S. L. P., that craft unionism was played out, "but," said he, "we have to reckon with evolution." "In what way do you mean?" asked the S. L. P. man. "This way," answered the other, "we must let the workers learn by experience the insufficiency of pure and simple unionism, then they will know what to do." That was his excuse for the S. P. conduct of upholding and luring the workers into the Gompers shambles.

The S. L. P. man went back at Mr. S. P. in good shape, told him he was like a man who knowing a solid and safe road through a swamp took the wayfarer instead by a path that led him into a quagmire, and then tried to dignify such treachery by calling it "evolution." "Why don't you," said S. L. P., "also lead the workers into the Republican party and let them get 'evolution' there?"

The S. P. where it does not positively mislead keeps a "discreet" silence. The S. L. P. agrees with Coleridge, that "truth should be spoken at all times, but more especially at those times when to speak truth is dangerous," for then 'tis needed.

# A GIRL

BY ALEXANDER RALPH.

The girl was very commonplace and perhaps somewhat ignorant, otherwise she would not have "alung hash" at "The Corner." "The Corner" was one of those places which seductively waft out heavy grease odors in order to entice into it's toils the proletarian passer-by. Inside everything seemed saturated with grease. The tables were smooth and slippery with it, the walls shone even where the fly specks were the thickest. The head of the little bald-headed man who sat behind the cash register glistened like a highly polished ball. He was proprietor, cashier and manager all in one. As a Socialist I am loath to say it, but candor compels, he was the hardest worked man in the place. However, there was only one other man there, to wit, the cook. A shiftless individual that cook, who blamed the heat of his calling for his great falling, drink. I think it is Nietzsche who says that the weakling always blames conditions for his shortcomings, while the strong ever accept full responsibility for their acts.

Well, this cook had to be on hand at four in the morning. This fact made his life far more regular than it would have been otherwise. He always got to bed at midnight. The girl did not have to show until five, but she was very busy as soon as she got there. The proletariat are early risers, and naturally partake of their morning meal betime. The girl was kept on a trot bringing bowls of what, to the uninitiated, would have looked like, smelled like, and tasted like glue. The bill of fare informed one that it was maul, free with twenty cent orders. For the rest, the patrons mostly consumed eggs any style except scrambled. It is rather difficult to tell the condition of a cold storage egg when scrambled. All of the patrons drank what they euphoniously called coffee. The writer, being a wise man with a very wide circle of acquaintances, among whom is a coffee roaster, knows that what they really drank was a beverage concocted from a pulverized mixture of roasted white bread, cheap chickory, carnavas beans, California cull figs and perhaps ten per cent. of low grade coffee. Price, eight pounds for a dollar. Dr. Wiley would probably approve of this beverage since it contains so little caffeine and hence would not tend to make coffee drunks of those who used it.

But what have we to do with the provender of the proletariat. What concerns us is the waitress. After the early morning rush there was not much to be done for the balance of the forenoon, and from nine to eleven she was off duty. She generally slept for these two hours. Then came the noon rush. From two till four she was off duty again. These free hours she spent at the moving picture shows where she sometimes wept at the sad things there depicted and very often laughed at the funny ones. These shows were her only amusement. You can plainly see that she was not very refined. Four o'clock found her back at her tables again. She was all through for the day at ten.

Thus for some time she held the well ordered tenor of her way. Then something happened which poetic people tell us happens to beggars and to princes, to workers and to idlers, to wise men and to fools. She fell in love. He wore a light striped suit such as one sees in the show windows of the cheaper clothing stores. His face was very pale, and above it his glistening bangs were flattened down close to his skull. He wore a large imitation diamond in his lavender tie. But all these points of beauty were as nothing compared to his one great charm. Among all the patrons of the place, he was the only one who wore cuffs.

He seemed to be attracted to the strong built, heavy featured girl as soon as he became a patron of the place. A friendship which consisted of, at first, in passing the time of day, and later, in springing all kinds of jokes on one another, soon grew up between them. After a while he came around in the afternoon and took her to the nickel shows.

The girl was very happy. Friends who know tell us that people in love think all the world is brighter and better because, forsooth, they have met Charley or Mary, as the case

may be. The writer, being a sagacious individual, thinks that this peculiar psychological phenomena might profitably be pondered upon by the profound and philosophical Society of Psychic Research. However that may be, the girl went about her work singing and cheerful. Some of the old customers who had never seen anything in the girl now took notice. Some even began to pay attention to her. Of course she would none of them.

One day she surprised the proprietor with a somewhat shame-faced request for a day off. At first the little bald-headed man was very angry. He never had a day off. If she wanted a day off she could quit, that's what she could do. But as the girl obstinately insisted and he remembered the troubles he had had with previous girls, he finally relented with the air of one who is making a great sacrifice.

The day of liberty was spent with him of the immaculate cuffs. She probably would have told you that it was the happiest day she had ever known. They took an excursion boat and went up the river. To her this seemed a dangerous voyage fraught with all manner of perils. Do not sneer. If you got your idea of navigation from the nickel shows, you would perhaps think the same way about it. She had never seen the open country outside of the moving pictures and its freshness delighted her. The cattle with their great true eyes and slowly munching mouths were a source of tireless marvel to her. He was rather bored by all this and drank a good deal of beer to break the monotony. It was moonlight on the river when they came back. They sat far forward on the boat, their arms entwined about each other. The vessel steadily churned through the silver causeway that the moon had laid for it on the surface of the waters. The plaintive murmur of the disturbed river was, for a while, the only sound perceptible. Then some one began to play a popular tune on a mouth organ. The girl and her beau hummed an accompaniment. The city with its yellow lights came into sight all too soon.

The next day was a horror to the girl. Never before had she felt the drudgery of her position so keenly. She went about her work, sullen and silent. She felt a whole lot better in the afternoon when the beau showed up.

After that she managed to get off about once every two weeks. Always after these days of liberty she was very taciturn and morose. The little bald-headed man was very angry about it and often said that she must mend her manners or get out. She said simply, "Get another girl."

One morning she did not show up at all. Nor the next and next. The man with the cuffs was also missing. The cook who read the yellow journals faithfully was of the opinion that they had run off and got married, or that for some unknown reason they had made a suicide pact and carried it out. The little bald-headed man loudly lamented the loss of a good worker. One day a patron of the place who was credited with being "sport," came to the proprietor and told him something which made him raise his usually sleepy lids. The "sport" had sent the girl in one of the resorts in which he spent a goodly portion of his time and money. She was doing well enough from her own statement. Yes, the young man with the cuffs was a cadet. But she held nothing against him for that. Anyhow her present situation suited her better than the one she had left.

So you can see that she was a very depraved character and we cannot but agree that her present low and shameful estate is entirely due to her own wickedness.

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## OF COURSE, HE SHOULD NOT HAVE BEEN GRAY HEADED

Oakland, Calif., May 16.—"There is no chance for a gray-headed man to get work and make an honest living if he is out of a job," sighed George Francis, an aged vaudeville actor, as he sat before Judge Brown and heard himself sentenced to serve four years in San Quentin for stealing a coat which he afterwards pawned.

"Now that I know that I am going to prison I don't care if I do tell a hard luck story and mine is certainly it. I had a good contract with a vaudeville house just before the San Francisco fire. My wife and I went through that fire and it broke down her health and I was forced to give up the contract to care for her. Later when I applied for work I was turned down everywhere on account of my gray hair. One man in particular to whom I had applied looked at me and laughed, saying 'No, Santa Claus, nothing doing, come around at Christmas time.'"

"I was unable to get work and support my wife and we have drifted apart and I have no idea where she is now. Maybe it is just as well as she may not learn of this disgrace. I was forced to steal to eat when work was denied me."

Francis was convicted of stealing an overcoat from a lodging house.

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SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1910.

In many realms the Fool  
Can sleep no wink for care;  
While yet the spendthrift snores  
When dawns the morning fair.  
—DICKINSON.

## EUSAPIAN, OR THEODORIAN?

Loudly are the rumblings still heard  
of the alleged exposure of the cele-  
brated spiritualist medium Eusapia.  
Falladino; and, simultaneously, the  
subject that seems to have seized the  
public fancy most forcibly in Mr.  
Roosevelt's procession through Eu-  
rope is the scene of himself and the  
Kaiser watching the sham fight of 12-  
000 soldiers from the heights of Mill  
Hill near Potsdam.

By providential accident the two  
events coincided—and greatly they il-  
lumine each other.

Eusapia, who claims to levitate  
tables, to produce breaths, and to ma-  
terialize departed souls, is said to have  
been "caught at her tricks," and learned  
experts and dapper reporters  
are full of "explanations" of what  
they term the false pretences of Eusa-  
pia, while equally enthusiastic up-  
holders of the medium sing her  
praises and swear by her sincerity.—  
This much for Eusapia.

Theodore, our own Theodore, Theodore  
I, otherwise known as Theodore  
Roosevelt, the winner of the Nobel  
prize as a "peacemaker," and fresh  
from a visit to the Scandinavian capi-  
tal from which the prize was awarded  
him, is reported to have "shouted with  
joy," at the spectacle of 12,000 men  
going through the evolutions of  
slaughter.

Who is the sham—Eusapia, the al-  
leged "table-tipper," or Theodore, the  
alleged "peacemaker"? And, looking  
from the central figures to their ad-  
mirers, what name should this age  
bear? Shall it be called the Eusa-  
pian, or the Theodorian? Either  
name will designate fittingly the Age  
of Sham—of Humbugger and Hum-  
bugger.

## A MONTH OF SEIDEL.

Without retracting a word of what  
was said in these columns, or in any  
way qualifying the same; on the con-  
trary, by reason of, and based upon the  
criticisms passed upon last month's Mil-  
waukee victory, a month of the Social  
Democratic administration, which this  
day closes, its first month, justifies cer-  
tain conclusions which it is pleasurable  
to record.

The Movement in Europe has far be-  
hind it that dangerous period which the  
Labor and Socialist Movement of this  
country is just now in the toils of.  
The period may be called the "infant  
complaint" period, not because it is a  
period that affects infants, but because  
it is one that affects adults at the in-  
fancy of a Movement. When adults are  
seized with diseases of infants the ma-  
lady is more apt to be serious.

The infant disease of the present  
Movement is *Insolence*. It is a vestige  
of the cubishness of Anarchy, which  
clings to many a militant even after he  
has outgrown all Anarchistic tendencies.  
The disease of *Insolence* is the bane of  
organization. The Insolent interprets  
democracy to mean that all men are at  
all time fit for all functions. The Insol-  
ent, his mind obsessed with modern arti-  
ficial conditions, has no conception of the  
dignity that attaches to any function  
which is a factor in the reaching of a  
common goal; obsessed with modern  
artificial conditions, the Insolent, ac-  
cordingly, sees distinctions in ranks,  
wherefrom is bred a restlessness to  
"distinguish" himself, not in that for  
which he is fittest, but in that in which  
he imagines there is exclusive glory. In  
short, the Insolent knows not that in  
all organization there is a place for each  
and each should take his place with

equal dignity, equal glory, and equal  
distinction.

That a revolutionary Movement  
should at some date be affected by the  
infant complaint of *Insolence*, is in-  
evitable. It is in the order of things.  
In this country a sinister circumstance  
contributed to nurse, to foment, to in-  
cite, to spread the malady. Due to the  
very law of its existence, the Socialist  
party had to and did become a breeder  
of the malady, which thereby became  
a veritable plague. Whereat Capitalism  
chuckled complacently. If only the dis-  
ease could be properly prolonged, the  
silent conviction would become rooted  
with the masses that the word Social-  
ism was identical with utter unfitness for  
ORDER—for order, a condition sine qua  
non of all progress, a condition that, the  
more revolutionary the progress, is all  
the more essential. Under these cir-  
cumstances the Social Democracy of  
Milwaukee was voted into control of  
the city. The supreme question of the  
hour was would the Milwaukee victors  
demean themselves, like their Socialist  
party cousins outside of Milwaukee, as  
a collection of Insolents? A month of  
Seidel has answered the question em-  
phatically in the negative.

Despite all that has been said in these  
columns, and truthfully said, against  
the Socialism of the last April's Milwau-  
kee Social Democratic victory, the fact  
remains that the victory was won under  
the flag of Socialism. There ARE evils  
that will arise to Socialism from this  
fact; but these evils should be no cause  
to overlook the advantage that has been  
gained for Socialism in the spectacle of  
self-control, in other words, in the ab-  
sence of *Insolence*, on the part of the  
Milwaukee officials who took possession  
on the 19th of last month. This is a  
solid gain for the revolution; a gain,  
which, having been made, however in-  
accurately, in the name of Socialism—  
how inaccurately may be judged from  
the Mayor's act of putting the flag of  
the City Hall at half mast on the death  
of Edward VII, not to mention other  
instances—Socialism is justified—to  
seize, and to profit by—and correspond-  
ingly to acknowledge thankfulness for.

## THE ITCH OF RULE.

While sycophants of royalty have  
no intention other than to flatter their  
rulers by harping on the string that  
"King Edward, dying, still governed,"  
what they do, in fact, is to lay their  
finger upon a disease very much re-  
sembling an itch, and which may be  
termed the "Itch of Rule."

Like all diseases the Itch of Rule  
is one of the manifestations of the  
ills that the flesh is prone to, under  
favorable conditions. Cervantes, though  
neither a physician nor a sociologist,  
first discovered the ailment, and re-  
corded its ravages on the mind of the  
immortal Sancho Panza.

Sancho was the exact opposite of  
his master. While Don Quixote pur-  
sued a life of abnegation, living in a  
world of his own imaginings, his  
lackey Sancho was of the earth  
earthly, with a dash that not infre-  
quently accompanies such makeups—  
the dash of low cunning. A certain  
nobleman having quickly sized up both  
master and man, decided to play a  
prank upon Sancho. His master had  
often promised him the lordship of  
some vast domains, which he con-  
fidently expected some day to take as  
the spoils of battle from some wicked  
giant or other. The nobleman in  
question perceived that Sancho—a ro-  
bust eater and sound sleeper—was im-  
patient for the ease and comforts of  
the promised possessions. He ar-  
ranged with his subalterns that a  
deputation was to appear before Don  
Quixote and lay at his feet the "In-  
sula of Barataria," the estate of one  
of the wicked knights whom the  
dauntless Don Quixote had overcome.  
Don Quixote transferred the property  
to his lackey, and Sancho departed  
to take command of Barataria.

The hoax was carried out to perfec-  
tion. Sancho was treated like a  
Pasha, surrounded by obsequious ser-  
vitors, who, however, in the profound-  
ness of their reverence, made the fel-  
low's life a burden to him. He, a voracious  
eater, was allowed by the court at-  
tendants hardly any time for rest—  
so anxious were they to derive full  
benefit from "His Majesty's wisdom."

In deciding a thousand and one knotty  
cases. And so forth. Finally one  
night, just as the exhausted Sancho  
was congratulating himself that he  
was allowed to fall asleep, a fright-  
ful noise broke out. Yells and screams  
were heard: "The enemy is upon us!"  
Whereupon Sancho's attendants broke  
into the room calling upon him to lead  
them to battle; and, without listening  
to his protests, rigged him up for the  
fray which was raging with great clat-  
ter. All lights were extinguished;

Sancho was thrown down; the hosts of  
"vanquishers" and "vanquished"  
trampled over his prostrate body;  
until, these having had their fill of  
fun, shouts of "Victory!" "Victorious  
is our brave Governor of Barataria!"  
were heard. Lights were re-lighted.  
Sancho was picked up more dead than  
alive. He remained unresponsive to  
all the flattering remarks upon his  
bravery, or to the reports of the thou-  
sands whom he slew, except sullenly  
to observe: "The enemies whom I slew  
may be nailed on my forehead." Finally,  
having recovered his legs, Sancho  
ordered his dutiful subjects to  
stand aside; walked out into the stable  
whither his ass had been consigned;  
kissed him; saddled him; and, re-  
marking: "Poor we came to this gov-  
ernment, poor we go out again," he  
resigned his rule, and rode out, light-  
hearted back to his master.

But not for long. Sancho had not  
been long on the road before he  
hearkened back to the days of his  
glory, and sadness overcame him—  
"that thing of commanding and being  
obeyed is so nice!" All his trials  
were forgotten; only the glamour of  
rule remained. The Itch of Rule broke  
out all over Sancho Panza.

And so with the dying Edward VII.  
It is a fierce malady, this Itch of Rule—  
a malady which, as the Black  
Plague of the middle ages was thro-  
ttled to death only when hygienic con-  
ditions deprived the disease of its  
breeding ground—will continue to af-  
flict the human race until the ad-  
vent of true Democracy, that is, of  
popular economic freedom.

## SLUMMERY SELF-CONFESSION.

Boris Reinstein, the National Execu-  
tive Committeeman of the Socialist  
Labor Party for the State of  
New York, has in preparation a pam-  
phlet upon "Slum Tactics in the Revolu-  
tionary Movement." The circumstance  
that suggested the subject to Reinstein  
was the posture struck by an element  
who bolted from the I. W. W., kept the  
old name, rap up the flag of Anarchy,  
and forthwith earned the name by a  
series of acts so slummy, such, for in-  
stance, as the advocacy of theft as a  
revolutionary act, that they served to  
point the moral and adorn the tale of  
Slummary. And now, before Reinstein's  
treatise is completed, comes James Wil-  
son, until recently the Editor of the  
Spokane "Industrial Bulletin," organ of  
the so-called I. W. W., with a 12-page  
Address that furnishes a vast amount of  
"inside material" to Reinstein's valuable  
work.

Wilson's Address is prime. He was  
one of the inner circle of the so-called  
I. W. W.—"I'm-a-bummary," for short;  
a storm center in the Spokane "Free  
Speech Fight"; a "martyr," and all the  
rest. The Address is in the nature of  
"State's evidence." It confirms the worst  
that The People has argued of the crew—  
and more, too.

The jail authorities of Spokane had  
been denounced by the I'm-a-bummary  
for cruelty—Wilson proves that all the  
suffering undergone by the members who  
were imprisoned was due to the pecu-  
liarity of the "Free Speech Fight" leaders.  
Wilson, upon this head, speaks of work-  
ingmen "who had been starved and after-  
ward neglected by those in charge of the  
money given for the good of the Union  
men taking part in the struggle"; he  
writes of "the brutal neglect of those  
who should have been their [the impris-  
oned men's] natural defenders"; he men-  
tions Fred W. Heslewood as "receiving  
large sums of money ostensibly for the  
relief and defense of the men in jail,  
their families and dependents"; and he  
refers to this act of Heslewood, whom he calls the  
"agent of Vincent St. John" as an act of  
people who "ground our misery  
into dollars for selfish and foolish pur-  
poses"; in confirmation of this conclusion  
he speaks of "several members having  
lost their lives and many having lost  
their health in the struggle." Wilson  
goes into further specifications on this  
head. He estimates the amount of  
money collected by Heslewood "at from  
\$10,000 to \$15,000"; this notwithstanding,  
he states in underscored type that,  
"in many cases, the men who were dis-  
charged from jail, although sick and  
destitute, were refused help, food or  
clothing"; and, finally, he closes this  
head with the question: "But what can  
be said, after all this of Heslewood's  
brazenly refusing to allow his Union, 222,  
to audit his books?"

Another head under which Wilson's  
Address may be subdivided is that of the  
"legal fight" for which moneys were  
called for incessantly. On this head he  
says that "as to the law end of the  
affair, it was not and could not have been  
anything but a farce and a graft of the  
foullest kind"; he indicates that, in the  
promotion of the said farce and foul  
graft, Socialist party papers were sub-  
sidized by Heslewood, notably does he  
specify the "Appeal to Reason," which  
he states, "was being paid through Bruce  
Rogers, a 'contributing editor' of that

paper, "at the rate of \$100 per week.  
For what? God knows!" Finally, under  
this head, Wilson gives the interesting  
information that, having expressed to the  
Flynn-Jones woman the opinion that the  
legal fight be discontinued, his suggestion  
"was received with bitter opposition,"  
and that St. John "thereupon advertised  
a fresh strike to take place March 1"—  
the thing had panned out so well finan-  
cially, that the beneficiaries hated to let  
go.

A third head of Wilson's Address may  
be called "The Treaty" with the Spokane  
police, which has been claimed as a  
"great victory." On this head Wilson  
says that a committee "called upon the  
Spokane Chief of Police, the Mayor and  
the Prosecuting Attorney and stated  
there never was any intention of calling  
a strike [renewal of the "Free Speech"  
riots] on March 1, and that they—the  
committee—were ready to submit to any  
terms required by the police uncondi-  
tionally," and he adds suggestively that there  
should be an inquiry "narrowly and  
broadly into the whole matter of receipts  
and expenses, and of the final agreement  
with the Spokane authorities."

There is a fourth head into which the  
Address falls, and the peculiar tartness  
of which justifies mention of it. The  
Spokane strike, so-called, was broadly  
heralded as a "Free Speech Fight." Those  
acquainted with the element who con-  
ducted the affair know, of course, better.  
The facts, proving that crew to be every-  
thing but apostles of so enlightened a  
thing as Free Speech were recorded in  
these columns. Now comes one of the  
chieftains of that "Free Speech Fight,"  
James Wilson himself, and states that  
"free speech is not allowed an I. W. W."  
[he means the bogus or I'm-a-bummary  
concern] man while in jail, if it con-  
cerns the affairs for which he is actually  
in jail" and he certainly illustrates the  
point with himself as a specimen—he  
was simply expelled, without a hearing,  
just so soon as he began to practice free  
speech upon his pals, the precious New  
Castle, Pa., "Solidarity" being in the con-  
spiracy to suppress the facts, and float  
false information.

Of course, James Wilson is sore. He  
failed to receive his "martyr's" dividends.  
Himself a duper, he has fared as would-  
be dupers usually fare: was himself  
duped by his fellow dupers—just as each  
and all of them will successively fare at  
one another's hands. For all that, Wil-  
son's Address is valuable. It will furnish  
important data for Reinstein's valuable  
work—incidentally the Address furnishes  
one more confirmation of a principle that  
is taking shape in the Labor or Socialist  
Movement of America: "Look out for the  
man or the body that turns against the  
S. L. P.—such an act, as the rattle of the  
rattle-snake announces the crawling  
thing, is an announcement in advance of  
corrupt schemes, known by the schemers  
to deserve and certain to receive merited  
horsewhipping from the S. L. P."

## "PHILANTHROPIST" JAILED.

Defaulting Treasurer Sentenced in  
Boston—Gave Y. M. C. A.'s Thou-  
sands.

Worcester, Mass., May 20.—After a  
plea of guilty to thirteen of the fifteen  
counts in an indictment charging the  
larceny of \$104,000 from the Southbridge  
Savings Bank, John A. Hall, defaulting  
treasurer of the bank, was sentenced by  
Judge Robert T. Raymond in the Su-  
perior Court yesterday to serve not less  
than twelve, nor more than fifteen years,  
in the state prison at Charlestown.

Although he kept no records, Hall said  
he estimated the total amount of his  
stealings at about \$370,000. His con-  
viction was on a charge of taking \$104,-  
000. Expert accountants who have gone  
over his books at the bank since the  
discovery of the shortage assert that  
about \$600,000 is missing.

When asked by the court what he had  
done with the money, Hall produced a  
memorandum from which he read ex-  
tracts showing, among other things, a  
gift of \$50,000 to the Southbridge Young  
Men's Christian Association for a new  
building; \$30,000 to his brother, Clare  
Hall, to help establish a sheep farm in  
Montana; \$6,500 for the education of  
his brother, Frederick Hall, and to start  
him in business; \$50,000 in a stock deal,  
various sums to the Good Will Home  
and the Home for Orphans and Little  
Wanderers in Boston, to the Worcester  
Young Men's Christian Association and  
State Young Men's Christian Associa-  
tion, about \$10,000 to poor people at  
different times and \$30,000 in unfortun-  
ate real estate deals in the Back Bay  
District, Boston. Hall said his living  
expenses had averaged \$7,500 a year and  
that his salary as bank treasurer was  
\$2,500.

In imposing sentence Judge Raymond  
said that Hall had shown himself to be  
an habitual criminal. While he had  
given to charities, "it is easy to be char-  
itable when it costs nothing," Judge  
Raymond remarked.

## WHICH IS THE TRUTH?

Among the official documents submitted  
at the Socialist party convention (they  
call it "Congress") now sitting in Chi-  
cago, is one by Victor Berger, entitled  
"Report of the Secretary to the Interna-  
tional Socialist Bureau." The passage of  
the report concerning the application of  
the S. P. for both the American seats on  
the Bureau is as follows:

"Then the motion of your delegate  
came up to grant the Socialist party of  
America both of the two seats in the  
International Bureau. The chairman of  
the session, Comrade Vandervelde, was  
inclined to declare the motion out of  
order. He claimed that the Bureau had  
no jurisdiction in this respect and that  
the matter must be decided by the next  
International Congress, or, more correct-  
ly, by the American delegates at that  
congress.

"However, your delegate took the floor.  
He explained in a few words that the  
Socialist Labor Party had gone down-  
ward continuously since the year 1898;  
that it now legally and practically had  
ceased as a party, and that it had only a  
nominal paper existence.

"Your delegate stated that the Social-  
ist party had 42,000 members and cast  
450,000 votes, while the membership of  
the so-called Socialist Labor Party could  
not be determined. However, at national  
referendum, they only cast about three  
or four hundred votes and their vote in  
the last presidential election was less  
than thirteen thousand. Your delegate,  
moreover, pointed out that under these  
conditions the Socialist Labor Party  
could at best be considered a propaganda  
club. And that as long as we had over  
ninety-seven per cent. of the total So-  
cialist vote cast, and even a large per-  
centage of the membership, it was ridicu-  
lously unjust and unjustly ridiculous to  
grant the Socialist Labor Party the same  
representation as we have, that is, one  
man each on the Bureau.

"Whereupon the representative of the  
Socialist Labor Party, a man by the  
name of Kretlow, who lives in Berlin,  
Germany (and whom nobody seemed to  
know, and least of all the German dele-  
gates), began to recite a long story that  
the Socialist party of America is made  
up of ex-preachers, lawyers, business  
men and bourgeois only; that it was not  
a workingmen's party and that all the  
workingmen were in the Socialist Labor  
Party.

"I did not answer any of these so-  
called arguments, because it was plainly  
to be seen from the faces of those pres-  
ent that he made exactly the same im-  
pression on them as on me.

"Only when Mr. Kretlow claimed that  
we were fusing everywhere with the  
Republicans and Democrats, I interrupt-  
ed with the words, 'That is a lie.'

"And by that time the patience of the  
chairman and of the Bureau seemed to  
be exhausted. Mr. Kretlow was told to  
sit down and the Bureau went on with  
its other business, with the decision that  
the matter of the election of the two  
secretaries for America should be left  
entirely to the American delegation in  
Copenhagen."

The official report, issued by the Bu-  
reau itself, in the "Periodical Bulletin of  
the International Socialist Bureau," No.  
2, Page 43, is as follows:

"The Secretary—The S. P. requests the  
Bureau to grant them the two delegates  
for the United States and to withdraw  
the representative from the S. L. P.  
"Berger—The secretary of our party  
has already in a letter stated his rea-  
sons, which I second. The S. P. has 44,-  
791 members, the S. L. P. barely a thou-  
sand. At the national elections the S. P.  
obtained 424,483 votes; the S. L. P.,  
1,400; therefore the S. P. represents 97  
per cent. of the working class, the  
S. L. P. barely 3 per cent.

"The 'Weekly People,' in their number  
of January 9, 1909, published a balance  
sheet as to work accomplished in the six  
months from July to December 1908,  
which shows that the receipts mounted  
to \$1,877.74, expenses to \$1,737.18, differ-  
ence \$140.56. For the same period the  
receipts of the S. P. amounted to  
\$70,737.37. I am not exaggerating when  
I say that the S. L. P. is decreasing  
daily.

"In the same way that it would be il-  
logical to grant representation to a local-  
ist Berlin group side by side with Social  
Democracy, it would be just as illogical  
to allow an organization, which has only  
a nominal existence, to keep its warrant.  
After all, it is not a question of exclu-  
sion, but of equitable representation.

"The Chairman—It seems to me that  
this question can only be settled at the  
Congress of Copenhagen. (Adhesion.)

"Kretlow—I agree, but still I must re-  
ply to Berger. Socialism in the United  
States has a situation of a peculiar na-  
ture. The most important question does  
not consist in quoting statistics, but to  
see if labor organization has a solid foun-  
dation. In no country of the world is  
capitalism so powerful as in the United  
States and the day when Socialist organ-  
ism becomes dangerous, the governing  
classes will destroy the revolutionist nar-

ties, if these do not form an effective  
basis of resistance. The number of votes  
does not amount to anything. It is a  
mirage. Numerous members of the S. P.  
have had enough of the tactics of this  
party. Recently the Denver group re-  
signed. In certain centres the S. P. has  
made common cause with the Democrats  
and the Republicans and has transgressed  
the resolutions of international con-  
gresses.

"Berger—That is not exact!  
"Kretlow—Remember St. Louis! I do  
not wish to divide the working class.  
My Party desires unity on the basis of  
the resolutions of Amsterdam. To this  
request for unity we have received a  
reply in the negative. Examine the pub-  
lications of the acts of the S. L. P. Ex-  
amine those of the S. P. You will see  
that we are sincere and devoted Social-  
ists.

"Berger—I ask permission to reply.  
"The Chairman—I will consult the as-  
sembly. This debate is useless. I propose  
to refer the question to Copenhagen.  
(Adhesion.)

"Our agenda is exhausted. I beg to  
thank the delegates present and close the  
meeting. To our meeting at Copen-  
hagen!

"The meeting was closed at 6.15  
o'clock."

Not a few, it will be observed, are the  
serious discrepancies between the two  
reports. Among these discrepancies is  
that of "Kretlow being told to sit down"  
(according to Berger) and the shutting  
off of Berger (according to the Bureau's  
Bulletin).

Which is the truth?

## SAFE THROUGH THE COMET'S TAIL!

'Tis not gladness, simply upon the  
score of our earth's having safely passed  
through the 24,000,000 miles long and  
1,000,000 miles thick tail of Halley's  
comet without our vital organs being  
paralyzed by cyanogen gas, or our real  
estate suffering damage, that should  
cause our people to about with joyous  
relief: "Safe through the comet's tail!"  
The occasion is cause for an intenser  
feeling of relief, for deeper and more  
thoughtful joy, for a mightier shout of  
"Safe, for all time, through the tail  
of the comet of superstition!"

Time was in the annals of man when  
such a visitor on high, as a comet, in-  
stantly gave birth, on earth, to another  
comet of body and tail surcharged with  
a gas infinitely more poisonous than  
cyanogen; a gas, begotten of ignorance,  
and fanned to flame by interested su-  
perstition, that paralyzed the intellect  
and asphyxiated thought.

What the effect of this particular,  
man-made comet, together with its tail,  
was at one time, and what its effect  
would still be to-day, had mankind not  
long since safely crossed it, and crossed  
it for all time, as our immunity in this  
instance proves, may be judged by some  
of the incidents that accompanied the  
present apparition of Halley's comet—  
incidents that are straggling vestiges of  
days gone by.

Abdul Hamid has been fasting, ex-  
pecting the end of the world; in Cal-  
ifornia, a man poisoned himself, wife and  
five children to escape the "wrath to  
come"; in Italy, a wealthy peasant  
jumped off a cliff "running away from  
everlasting fire"; in San Remo, a man  
killed his wife and hanged himself "in  
dread of the day of judgment"; in this  
city soothsayers made sundry nickels  
out of nervous callers. Nor should from  
this list the fact be omitted that Car-  
dinal Gibbons explained the recent  
freshets of the Marne and the Seine, in  
inundating large portions of Paris, as  
evidences of the wrath of God against  
the French Government for secularizing  
the religious orders. These few and  
faint echoes of a dismal past may give  
an inkling of the effect of those man-  
made comets of old upon the masses;  
these few faint echoes of that dismal  
past conjure up vividly before the imag-  
ination what we have escaped during  
the last few months—not the exception-  
al sight of a few superstition-crazed folks  
leaping out of life and parting with  
their money to sharpers, but mass  
superstition-craziness, stripping itself of  
its earthly havings, and leaving these,  
with due notarial signatures, seals and  
other terrestrial attestations of the  
transfer of property, to the very inciters  
of their dementia. This have we es-  
caped; and that we have escaped it is  
proof that the escape is for good and  
all.

Well may we shout for joy: "Safe  
through the comet's tail!"

## Pilots' Strike Let Drop.

Washington, May 19.—Secretary  
Nagel of the Department of Com-  
merce and Labor has given his con-  
sent to a dismissal of the controversy  
between the transportation compan-  
ies at New York city and their mas-  
ters and pilots which began several  
weeks ago.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN (looking as if  
the skies had closed over his head)—If  
I understand things right, your party—the  
Socialist Labor Party—will establish  
Socialism.

UNCLE SAM—Bet your bottom dollar  
it will!

B. J.—But that would be very bad.

U. S.—Inasmuch as to which?

B. J.—Don't you see? Under Social-  
ism no one would have a chance to set  
up a little shop, say a little grocery—

U. S.—One of those cockroach stores?  
B. J.—Well, call them "cockroach  
stores." They are cockroach stores, I'll  
admit. Nevertheless, the man who has  
one of them can on a summer day tip  
back his chair against his front door,  
take it easy, and boss things in his own  
shanty. And that surely is something.  
Under Socialism there could be no small  
stores. Big stores only would do the  
retailing. No one could have his own  
store. We all would have to be work-  
ingmen.

U. S.—You understand, don't you, that  
"workingman" under Socialism is not  
what "workingman" means to-day, under  
Capitalism?

B. J.—Yes, I understand that. The  
workingman under Socialism is a free  
being—

U. S.—Who enjoys the full fruit of  
his labor; he is part owner in the Co-  
operative Commonwealth; he works un-  
der conditions that he himself has a  
voice in deciding—

B. J.—Yes; whereas now he has noth-  
ing to say upon that; the shop rules are  
determined by the employer, and the  
worker is treated as a galley-slave. I  
recognize all that. And yet—

U. S.—One moment! And you under-  
stand also, don't you, that the small  
shopkeeper is everything but a free man?

B. J.—I know there are many thorns  
to that rose.

U. S.—The small shopkeeper has to  
wear himself to a bone in order to make  
two ends meet—

B. J.—I know that.

U. S.—He is subject to a thousand  
and one vexations, inflicted upon him  
by the politicians—

B. J.—That's so, I know it! Though  
I am not a shopkeeper myself, my shop-  
keeper friends have told me some very  
galling experiences.

U. S.—The small shopkeeper travels  
on the ragged edge of ruin, carrying on  
a losing, hopeless competitive struggle  
against the large department stores—



# CORRESPONDENCE

Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.

## NOTHING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The "Chicago Daily Socialist" of May 4, telling of one of the early meetings of the new Milwaukee board of aldermen, has this:

"The other members of the committee, Democrats and Republicans included, addressed the chair as 'Comrade Chairman,' and from that time on, apparently in all seriousness. Before the meeting closed, 'Comrade Chairman' elicited no smiles, and it looks as though that form of addressing the chair may become the regular thing around the Milwaukee city hall."

Why not? What was there in the platforms of any of the successful S. D. P. candidates for aldermen to prevent any Democrat or Republican from calling them "comrade"?

A. G. C.

West Haven, Conn., May 16.

## CIRCUS ACTORS FIXED EMPLOYERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I work as a clown with one of the largest shows in the world. The boarding department with shows is usually very bad. The cook-house department with this show is no exception to the rule. They have been giving us our meals at their own sweet convenience. The other day we (the performers) were in front of the dining tent waiting for our dinner. The show doors open at 1 p. m. We had waited a long time; it was nearly 1 p. m. and we had had no invitation to come dine. We left the dining tent in a bunch, went over to the big top and occupied the reserved seats in a group. The doors of the show opened, people commenced coming in. When the proprietor saw us an expression of fright was on his face. We "had" him. No performers, no show. We were immediately invited to dinner, and things have gone better ever since. "I can't sign my name to this because I might get 'canned.'" Performer.

Fitchburg, Mass., May 12.

## PIERSON REPORTS INTERESTING MATTER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—During the fourth and last week in Portland, with the co-operation of local comrades, we succeeded in securing one sub for Der Arbeiter, two for the Volksfreund and Arbeiter Zeitung, and fifteen for the Weekly People. Three splendid street meetings were held, and barring a few clownish acts on the part of an overzealous L. L. L. we held the attention of our audiences and succeeded in selling a good supply of pamphlets and papers.

Mr. Foote, late of Spokane "Free Speech" fame, and who is at present in Portland, informed one of our Swedish comrades that he is done with the Trautmann bunch, and like Wilson, late Editor of the "Industrial Worker," is anxious to know what became of the money that was sent to the L. L. L.'s of Spokane for their "Free Speech Fight."

We have two good hustlers here in the persons of Comrades De Witt and Turngreen. If we only had more like them much better work could be done. Will leave to-morrow for Hoguam, Wash., and during my stay there will plow the ground good and hard for more sculps in the shape of subs for our S. L. P. papers.

Chas. Pierson.

Portland, Oregon, May 14.

## PHILA. S. L. P. ALERT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—On Sunday night Section Philadelphia held its usual meeting, on the City Hall Plaza, with Comrade Fennen chairman. Comrades Anton and Higgins were the speakers again. It was not long before we had an audience of five hundred at least. Anton spoke on the class struggle, and illustrated his topic with every day events. Higgins opened his speech by introducing The People and literature, and at that point about twenty Peoples and quite a number of pamphlets were disposed of. Higgins then spoke for over an hour on craft scabbery and industrial unionism, using the recent trolley and "general" strike as a text. The fakers, big and little, were unmercifully flayed and held up to the

scorn of the audience, J. Mitchell and Sammy Gompers getting their share. Anton took the stand again to reply to questions but none were forthcoming, and the meeting was closed at about eleven o'clock.

We sold all The Peoples we had, all the "John Mitchell Exposed," and about forty other pamphlets and one sub card. This was the best meeting we have had this season, but we are going to beat it. We have only just started. Next Saturday night we open up at the old stand, Fortieth street and Lancaster avenue, with Higgins, Erwin and Fennen speaking. Sunday night again at the North Plaza, City Hall, Anton, Higgins, and Carey speaking.

R. McL.

Philadelphia, May 16.

## ST. PAUL, MINN., ELECTIONS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—During the recent city election here of May 3rd, there were 297 votes cast for the S. L. P. ticket, which is a gain of about 50 votes over the total of 1908. The S. L. P. had one candidate and that one was for Mayor.

The S. P. candidates numbered four. Their candidate for Mayor received 962 votes, while their candidate for Assemblyman received 2,000 more votes than the Mayoralty candidate. And yet there are some people who insist that the S. P. is a class conscious body.

The Kangaroos spent considerable money to advertise their ticket. Their party idol, E. V. Debs, spoke here in the auditorium during the evening of May 1st. The meeting was a disgraceful affair. It was made very evident to all that the principal purpose of the meeting was to get every dollar that could be got from the audience. Though Debs spoke during more than an hour, yet he mentioned industrial unionism but once, and made no attempt to explain the principles of it. Debs was represented by an agent on the platform who offered to sell at \$1 per copy a book composed of the speeches and writings of Debs during his 35 years in the Labor Movement. Prices of admission were advertised as 25 cents, 35 cents, and 50 cents.

No 25 cents tickets were sold.

They also advertised that each purchaser of a ticket would be entitled to a 40-weeks' subscription to the Appeal to Reason. But it is charged that the people who bought tickets have yet to receive their subscriptions to the Appeal to Reason. All the books offered for sale were announced to be bargains, as their former prices had been reduced. Many who attended the meeting regarded it as being like a circus because of the determination displayed by the S. P. men to get money from the people.

Wm. E. McCus.

St. Paul, Minn., May 14.

## ANCIENT CLASS RULE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—While reading the Odyssey I came across a passage which bears witness to the antiquity of class rule. The hero, Odysseus, shipwrecked on the island of the Phaeacians, is received and entertained by the head chief Alcinoos, who decides to convey Odysseus to his own island of Ithaca in a Phaeacian bark, and laden with gifts according to the old custom of hospitality. He thus speaks to Odysseus and the other chiefs assembled in his house:

"Odysseus, now that thou hast come to my high house with floor of bronze, never, methinks, shalt thou be driven from thy way ere thou returnest, though thou hast been sore afflicted. And for each man among you, that in these halls of mine drink evermore the dark wine of the elders, and harken to the minstrel, this is my word and command. Garments for the stranger are already laid up in a polished coffer, with gold curiously wrought, and all other such gifts as the counsels of the Phaeacians bare hither. Come now, let us each of us give him a great tripod and a cauldron, and we in turn will gather goods among the people and get us recompense; for it were hard that one man should give without repayment."

One wonders how the people will "recompense" themselves. No doubt their "recompense" consists in admiring their chiefs "drinking evermore in the halls the dark wine of the elders and harkening to the minstrel" which wine they probably have pressed themselves out of the vines which they themselves cultivated.

The mind travels back to our mod-

ern philanthropists, St. Andrew, St. John and other holies.

J. A.

Baltimore, May 18.

S. L. P. THORN IN S. P. SIDE  
To the Daily and Weekly People:—Under separate cover I am sending you a copy of the "Industrial Democrat" and the "Oklahoma Pioneer." Both of these papers are typical Socialist party papers. Both papers are published in Oklahoma City: both are privately owned and both are supporters of the Socialist party. As the contents of the papers will show, Oklahoma falls in line with the rest of the States with internecine strife, and again the Socialists a la post office will cry out: "What's the matter with the Socialist party?"

The writer put the question several times to S. P. members: "Why two Socialist papers in this city?" The answer invariably was to the effect "De Leonite," "S. L. P. corpse," "disrupter," ad nauseum. Now come forth some of them and say: "Yes, there is a fight going on in this State in the Socialist party. One set of men have built up a machine in the Socialist party, and whoever does not bow the knee to them is slandered and vilified."

While holding a meeting here in the early part of March, I met Frank F. Young, who some few years ago made a trip through parts of Virginia with Joseph P. Campbell. On my return from Shawnee, Okla., where I was at work for a month, I hunted up Frank Young and together we have been holding street meetings.

The old and worn out idea that the Socialist party says it holds to, namely, neutrality on the burning question of unionism, was well illustrated at one of the S. P. open air meetings. One Luther Langston, secretary and treasurer of the State Federation of Labor, was introduced, not as a member or sympathizer of the Socialist party, but as state secretary and treasurer of the State Federation of Labor. He spoke for about half an hour in opposition to a constitutional amendment, which amendment affects the railroad interests. On concluding his remark Mr. Langston got down from the box, and the writer had to hail him to fire a question. "Mr. Langston, isn't it true that the A. E. of L. holds to the principle that the interests of capital and labor are identical?" asked the writer. "No, it does not," replied Mr. Langston. "You have been misinformed," and he hurried to make his getaway. This happened on Broadway and Grand, May 4, about 9 p. m.

The next evening, on the same corner, about 8:45 a Socialist party speaker was asked by Frank Young: "Are the Democratic and Republican parties representatives of capitalist class interests?" "Yes," said the speaker, one Dexter, a plasterer and pure and simpler. "Both the Republican and Democratic parties are capitalist parties."

"Then," asked Young, "how is it that in the city of St. Louis in the election of 1909 candidates appeared on the Democratic, Republican and Socialist party tickets for the same office?"

This Mr. Dexter had a spasm, and he frothed "De Leonite, spy, disrupter," and the general tendency of his remarks was practically an appeal to mob tactics. To give you a measure of the gentleman's mental makeup. In the course of his remarks before he was questioned he was bewailing the fact that in the Altan railroad deal a large number of "innocent investors" (lambs), had been defrauded of their hard-earned wealth. Again he shouted, "Look at the street cars. They put a track down on every street that they can!" I suppose he and the Socialist party would have the tracks put only on the prairies.

When Mr. Dexter became tired of shouting "De Leonite," and "scabs" and "spies," he gave way to Mrs. Branstetter, who made an appeal for some laundry workers on strike. Mr. O. F. Branstetter, state secretary of the S. P., then took the stand and the gist of his remarks was to the effect that a Democrat or Republican, who was seeking information, could ask a question, but from now on a member of the S. L. P. could not.

Very well, said the writer to himself, this meeting cannot go on indefinitely. About 9:40 the S. P. meeting broke up. The writer invited the audience to stay, and we held a meeting. Some of the Socialist party members started in to disrupt the meeting with yells and jeers. They were handled in such a way that some of them skulked away and the rest kept their peace.

On Sunday, May 8, Frank Young and the writer held two meetings. Our pamphlet sales were 31 for the day.

Chas. Rogers.

Oklahoma City, Okla., May 13.

Until the workers know Socialism they are the hopeless victims of Capitalism. Spread the light!

## MANIFESTO ON FINLAND.

(Continued from page 1.)

they obtained nothing by repeated dissolution of Parliament, then tried to incite the people of Finland to act heedlessly, by means of paltry tricks, arbitrary measures and even by threats, but the people preserved their presence of mind and gave no pretext to the Russian potentate for armed intervention. In this way the reactionary plan miscarried miserably.

### Finnish Diet Overridden.

There only remained for the Czar's government to take steps of brutal illegality. The first aggression was the manifesto of September 24-October 7, 1909, which claimed to decide in principle, the military question of Finland, and ordained the payment of an annual military tax of 10-20 millions of marks of Finland, levied on the budget of Finland.

The Finland bourgeoisie of the Senate government, generally very submissive and disposed to make concessions, did not dare approve this flagrantly illegal act, and then the Czar-Grand Duke appealed to the dignity of the members of the government, the military officials of Russia, who received the order to promulgate the illegal decree of Nicholas II. The Diet rejected the military tax asked for, and declared in reply, that the military question of Finland be settled legally, that is to say, that a new military organization could only be legally enforced with the consent of the Finland Parliament. The Diet was dissolved for the third time and the Russo-Finland senate on its own authority, raised from the funds of the State of Finland, the millions demanded by Russia.

This new act of brutality on the part of the Czarist government caused great agitation in the whole of the civilized world, Public opinion of Europe and above all of the Socialist International took Finland's part, and the most eminent jurists of Europe pronounced judgment in favor of the Finland thesis. But just this firm and unanimous will of the Finland people and this marked sympathy of other nations, excited the fury of the Russian reaction. The personal enemies of the people of Finland, the Bobrikoffists, who had been turned out with contempt, the Deutrichs, the Korevos, the Mjasojedoffs and other knaves drew up a law "relating to Russian imperial legislation" and Stolypin and the Czar Nicholas signed this anti-constitutional deed.

### Annihilates Constitution.

The Czarist manifesto of March 14/27, 1910, signifies no more nor less than the complete destruction of the Finnish constitution. It claims that henceforth all questions concerning Finland are in the province of Russian imperial institutions and it transforms the Diet into an administrative local organization of no importance. The autonomy of Finland is nothing but an empty term. They extend their audacity so far as to request the Finland Diet to draw up "notice" on this proposition of the Russian government, within one month. They only demand an opinion and not a legal resolution, although the regulations of the Diet, confirmed in 1906 by the Czar Nicholas, contains two important paragraphs (Nos. 60 and 80) saying that the fundamental laws can only be modified by proposal of the monarch with the approval of the Finland Diet.

The Czarist government takes little heed of all this and now seeks to cover its move by the authority of the third Duma. The majority of this assembly has already approved the repressive policy of Stolypin as well as the confiscation of the Russian popular rights. It lent its name willingly to the destruction of Finland. The congress of Russian nobles has already grasped the possibility of "a military promenade in Finland," and in the present situation, these sanguinary provocations might become a serious danger, because the autonomy of Finland and its democratic liberty are monstrosities in the eyes of the reactionaries of Russia who will not rest until they have subjected the Finnish people to the terrors of the gallows and the knout.

### Finland Insists on Rights.

The Diet will be unanimous in rejecting the Russian government's proposition and will call on the people to defend their rights. Finland will then experience a period of agitation, during which the conscious proletariat will undergo painful ordeals. No one in Finland is ignorant of the sacrifices and losses that will be their lot in the future, but Social Democracy must accept this battle for it is a question of the life and liberty of the people of Finland.

The autonomy of Finland is not in the eyes of our comrades, a simple legal title, it signifies to the people of Finland, the liberty of disposing of themselves, it signifies democratic liberty, it signifies the progress of civilization and of Socialism. Imperial legislation of

Russia dominating in Finland would mean political servitude and intellectual slavery. For all people of Finland it is an era of sanguinary retaliation and unmentionable misery.

For all these reasons the Finlanders have accepted the battle without faltering and have confidence first in their own strength, in the courage and the energy of the proletariat of Finland. They know also that they are in agreement with the conscious Russian proletariat, with the people of Russia, who aspire to liberty and whose movement will probably end in a victorious revolution.

### Rely on International Proletariat.

In this hour of danger, our comrades of Finland look towards the Socialist International and to all democrats in love with liberty throughout the world. They ask them to throw all their political and moral influence into the scales in favor of the democratic constitution of Finland and against the Government of Russia, against the Czar and against his policy of violence. It is the moral duty of the Socialist deputies of all countries to denounce in their respective parliaments, the unconstitutional outrage committed by Russia against Finland and to pronounce against the criminal policy of the reaction of St. Petersburg. The Socialist parties of all countries, through their press and in their meetings, have already supported and will further support the struggle in which their brothers are engaged. A veritable tempest of protests must break out against Czarism!

The Social Democracy of Finland, which is in the vanguard of the fight against a powerful enemy, is the guardian of our flag, liberator of peoples, and requests us to fraternally greet the international Socialist proletariat.

### EVEN PROFESSORS NEED MORE.

Yale Instructor Tells Why He Can't Raise More Than One Child.

New Haven, May 20.—A demand for larger salaries for professors at Yale is voiced by an assistant professor in the following communication to "The Yale Alumni Weekly."

"Yale needs something far more than new buildings — salaries should be raised. I understand that there is a strong movement on foot to raise the salary of the full professors from \$4,000 to \$4,500. They need it, and the assistant professors and instructors need it. Yet, so far, I have seen nothing in the discussion looking toward raising the lower salaries.

"I am at the \$1,800 stage, and by hard work and management I could possibly support my wife and one child (more would be a sin against heaven) and myself at this figure, plus a slight income from a small inheritance, if there were no debts hanging over from the past. But in the two summer months of August and September we get no check, and while an instructor I had to borrow to live in this interval."

### CHARITY PECULATIONS IN PARIS.

Paris, May 20.—Dr. Leon Pétit, secretary-general of the Œuvre Ormeson, a charitable foundation, committed suicide this morning. He left a note in which he stated that he feared the consequences of an investigation of the affairs of Sister Candide. The matter, it is rumored, is likely to lead to startling developments which will involve politicians in high places.

Sister Candide is a nun who has devoted herself to works of charity for years, for which she has received the Cross of the Legion of Honor. She faced a deficit in the establishments which she had founded for the relief of sick children. She tried to straighten matters out by selling her jewelry on commission, undertaking to repay the money at fixed rates. Exasperated tradesmen who need the money are suing her. It is stated that she owns a magnificent estate at Var. Her house has been searched and the papers found therein have been seized. The case against her is proceeding.

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## LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

T. S., NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—The address, "Some Objections to Socialism" will be published one of these days.

J. C., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Read the report of the S. L. P. to the Amsterdam International Congress. It is found embodied in full in the report to Stuttgart. The point is there treated. Without capitalism there can be no Socialism; but it does not follow that the volume of Socialism in a country will be in proportion to the volume of capitalism. Many other things come into consideration.

A. D. T., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—What is the difference between the Socialist party and the Socialist Labor Party? You must mean: What are the differences? They are many. One of them most recently on exhibition is this: With the S. L. P. when a man or thing proves a crook, he or it is fired; with the S. P. that is the time the man or thing are hugged to the heart. When the I. W. W. was known only as a clean, decent concern, the S. P. fought it; just as fast as a portion would break off and go crook, the S. P. dotted over it. It did so with Sherman, and it did so, subsequently, with the St. John slummers.

J. P., PHILA., PA.—Read some authoritative history of the Council of Constance on the posture of the Church towards woman, and its doubt whether woman had a soul.

R. McD., DENVER, COLO.—We know of no Irish paper, expressly for Irishmen, published in this country, that is not gotten up for purposes of revenue. There never was any such in this land.

A. W., SAN JOSE, CALIF.—There was a "Socialist Mayor" in Haverhill, Mass., and a raft of "Socialist Councilmen" in Brockton, Mass. They have all vanished.

L. T., NEW YORK.—Those like yourself in the S. P. who are not there for stage-strutting purposes, and yet put up with the party's devilry, have no more coming to you than you deserve. He who hath shipped the devil must make the best of him.

T. O. B., LOUISVILLE, KY.—Price never determines value. Value, in the long run determines price. In the long run the price of goods coincides with their value. It is incorrect to talk of "value coinciding with price." "Value" is the permanent, "price" the

### VANDERBILT LINES "AWARD."

The award of the arbitrators in the case of the demands of the trainmen and conductors of two of the Vanderbilt lines west, was announced a week ago by E. E. Clark and P. H. Morrissey, the arbitrators.

The wages and conditions are said to be the same as were awarded to the Baltimore and Ohio and the New York Central trainmen and conductors. The

fluctuating factor.

P. C. F., PITTSBURG, PA.—The "present series of International Congresses" began with the Congress of Paris in 1889. The last Congress was held in Stuttgart, Germany, three years ago. This year's Congress will be held in Copenhagen, Denmark, next August.

W. B., MADISON, WIS.—There is no work extant on the American farmer, that is worthy of the name. The American farmer is a unique creature, treatment of whom is worth undertaking.

I. S. W., ST. LOUIS, MO.—Every stone has its flaw; every rose its thorn. If capitalism only had some "flaws," and some "thorns," but otherwise were precious and sweet it would deserve perpetuation. Fact is its historic preciousness lies behind it. Today the thing is all flaws and thorns—at least enough of them to choke whatever preciousness it might contain.

P. C., EL PASO, TEX.—The New York "Cultura Proletaria" is a typical Anarchist publication of Latinity. Non-Latin Anarchists are mainly incoherent. Latin Anarchists are bombastic, to boot. Non-Latin Anarchist reasoning sounds like a shaken keg with loose nails; Latin Anarchist reasoning sounds like a shaken keg with loose peas.

A. K., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The issue of the "Volkszeitung," which contained a reprint of the article of the Phila. "Tageblatt" upholding the conduct of the brewers in deserting their fellows at the recent general strike in that city, was the issue of Sunday, March 20, front page, column 2. That same "Tageblatt" had published traction advs. against the strikers.

J. M., CHICAGO, ILL.—The writer of the article says "No."

B. S., NEW YORK—Continue the translations.

J. H. A., LOUISVILLE, KY.; J. B., CHICAGO, ILL.; H. R., HAM-TRAMCK, MICH.; J. E. R., SEATTLE, WASH.; W. H. M., RICHMOND, VA.; L. M. G., HAMILTON, CANADA; A. S., MILWAUKEE, WIS.; R. H. P., PATERSON, N. J.; X., PORTLAND, ORE.; A. O., NEW YORK; W. T. L., MONTREAL, CAN.; G. S., TACOMA, WASH.; A. B. S., HAMILTON, CANADA—Matter received.

awards cover the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and the Michigan Central. A. B. Garretson, president of the conductors, said last evening that the award affects between 6,000 and 7,000 men.

The three other roads in the Vanderbilt group to be heard from are the Big Four, the Ohio, Indiana & Southern and the Lake Erie & Western. These awards are expected about the middle of this week.

Woman Under  
- Socialism -  
By August Bebel  
TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL GERMAN OF THE THIRTY-THIRD EDITION BY DANIEL DE LEON.  
The Woman Question is not a question by itself; it is a part of the great social problem. Proceeding along this line, Bebel's work is an exhaustive analysis of the economic position of woman in the past and present. Despite the boasts of Capitalist Christianity the facts show that under Capitalism woman, especially of the working class, is degraded and dwarfed physically and mentally, while the word home is but a mockery. From such condition of parenthood the child is stunted before its birth, and the miasmas, bred from woman's economic slavery, rise so high that even the gilded houses of the capitalist class are polluted. Under Socialism, woman, having economic freedom equal with man, will develop mentally and physically, and the mentally and physically stunted and dwarfed children of the capitalist system will give way to a new race. The blow that breaks the chains of economic slavery from the workingman will free woman also.  
Cloth, 400 Pages, Price \$1.00  
New York Labor News Co.,  
28 CITY HALL PLACE, NEW YORK.



## OFFICIAL

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**  
Paul Augustine, National Secretary,  
at City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

**CANADIAN S. L. P.**, Philip Courtemay,  
National Secretary, 144 Duchess ave-  
nue, London, Ont.

**NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.**, the  
Party's Literary Agency, at City Hall  
Place, N. Y. City.

**NOTICE**—For technical reasons no  
Party announcements can go in that  
are not in this office by Tuesday,  
6 p. m.

## PENNSYLVANIA, ATTENTION!

A mass convention of the Socialist  
Labor Party of Pennsylvania will be  
held at the headquarters of Branch  
Bradock, 700 Washington avenue, May  
29th, at 10 o'clock.

Pennsylvania S. E. C.,  
L. M. Barhydt, Secretary.

## WISCONSIN S. L. P. CONVENTION.

The State convention of the Social-  
ist Labor Party of Wisconsin will be  
held on FRIDAY, June 10, at Cate's  
Hall, 304 Fourth street, Milwaukee.  
All members and sympathizers in Mil-  
waukee are requested to attend.

The future never looked brighter to  
the Socialist Labor Party than it does  
at present. To the inactive members  
we say, You are asked to help the  
Party, if you cannot individually do so  
financially. Members in the State  
where no Sections exist are requested  
to send suggestions as to the Party's  
welfare to State Secretary, John Vier-  
thaler, 441 Thirty-first avenue, Mil-  
waukee.

Remember the date, comrades, June  
10, 1910.

Alb. Schnabel,  
N. E. C. Member.

## NEW YORK S. E. C., S. L. P.

Regular meeting of the New York  
State Executive Committee, Socialist  
Labor Party, was held at the Daily  
People Building, 28 City Hall Place,  
New York City, May 20th, at 7:30 p. m., with  
Joseph Scheuerer in the chair, the others  
present being Kuhn, Walters, Hiltner,  
Johnson, Grieb and Moonelis; absent  
without excuse, Donehue.

Minutes of the previous meeting were  
adopted as read.

The secretary reported corresponding  
with L. Abelson on matter of securing  
signatures; wrote to Monroe Fuller,  
Sherburne, N. Y., re formation of study  
club; wrote the Organizer at Jamestown  
regarding notaryship; also wrote "Sec-  
tion Kings and New York Counties  
regarding additional notaries and commis-  
sioners of deeds; arranged with the Or-  
ganizer of Section Richmond County to  
call another meeting for Saturday, June  
4th, and that at the same time he would  
look after the signatures for that coun-  
ty; wrote to Organizer of Section West-  
chester County and received reply that  
last meeting was held as scheduled and  
was fairly well attended; received a let-  
ter from the Association of the Bar of  
the City of New York, requesting that  
this Committee endorse the recommenda-  
tion for re-nomination by all political  
parties in the State, of Justice Irving G.  
Vau of the Court of Appeals, whose  
term is about to expire; that he re-  
quested Augustine to disburse \$3.00 of  
State Committee's funds to reimburse  
Max Peshland, of Medford, L. I., for  
notaryship, which was done; received  
from Section Erie County, check for  
\$23.54, returning \$15 loan made by S. E.  
C. last fall and paying bill of Labor  
News Co.; left in Augustine's hands the  
matter of having printed stamped envel-  
opes; received from P. E. De Lee, of  
Troy, first quota of names of Rensselaer  
County, being the first outside county  
to come in; received bill of \$33.00 for  
printing 1,000 State nominating blanks;  
also statement of indebtedness, showing  
balance still due by this Committee of  
\$11.25. Action on the report was taken  
as follows:—Matter received from the  
Association of the Bar tabled; bill for  
printing State blanks, ordered paid and  
referred to Financial Secretary; state-  
ment of Labor News Co. also referred to  
Financial Secretary for attention; the  
balance of the report was adopted and  
actions of Secretary endorsed.

In regard to leaflet written some time  
ago by Kuhn it was decided that the  
matter be turned over to him for further  
editing and he to have power to publish  
when completed, of which 10,000 are to  
be printed.

Secretary was also instructed to write  
the various Sections again regarding  
State Campaign Coupon Books, urging  
that they be pushed and money sent in.

It was decided to get out 1,000 sub-  
scription lists, for the State Campaign,  
and Kuhn and Scheuerer were elected a  
Committee with full power to act.

The secretary was also instructed to  
communicate with the N. E. C., in re-  
gard to a general leaflet for campaign  
purposes, and to inquire whether such a

one was in preparation and how soon it  
could be expected out.

Meeting adjourned.

Edmund Moonelis, Secretary.

## CONN. S. E. C.

Regular meeting of the Connecticut  
S. E. C., Socialist Labor Party, was  
held at headquarters, 34 Elm street,  
Hartford, on Tuesday, May 17, with  
M. Stauss of Rockville, in the chair.  
Absent, Fred Lechner, Chas. Backofen.  
Minutes of previous meeting adopted  
as read.

Communications: The following  
Sections sent names of delegates to  
the State Convention: Rockville, Ken-  
sington, Bridgeport, New Haven,  
Middletown, Mystic, and Hartford.  
From Section Rockville, sending finan-  
cial report. From Section Kensington,  
regarding nomination on State  
ticket. From Section Bridgeport, re-  
garding Section matters. From Sec-  
tion Middletown, sending \$3 for due  
stamps. From Section New Haven,  
sending \$3 for due stamps. From  
Gustava Langner, Milford, regarding  
nomination on State ticket.

Financial Report: Income, \$12; ex-  
penses, \$28.30; balance on hand,  
\$54.85.

The State Secretary reported that  
he sent credentials to all delegates.

No further business on hand, and  
the meeting adjourned.

Frank Knotek,  
Recording Secretary.

## CONNECTICUT S. L. P. PICNIC.

Notwithstanding all the struggle which  
the Daily People had to contend with,  
it has battled through all, and in a few  
weeks more it will be in the happy con-  
dition to celebrate its tenth anniversary.  
Naturally this happy event has caused  
quite a hustle all over the country by  
those who have faithfully stood by it in  
the trying days of the past.

It is obvious that the old Nutmeg  
State must not lag behind in such an im-  
portant event. So, in order to acknowl-  
edge past services, and to encourage the  
further endeavors of the youngster, a  
birthday present will be the proper  
thing.

To bring this about, a State picnic has  
been arranged, to be held at Rockville in  
conjunction with the State convention of  
the S. L. P. The picnic will be held at  
Truetschler's grove on SUNDAY, May  
29.

As the summer season has just opened,  
and as the grove is a delightful place to  
spend a day's outing, all readers of The  
People are cordially invited to be pres-  
ent.

The Committee.

## CALIFORNIA S. E. C.

Regular meeting of the California  
S. E. C. held May 3. All present except  
Edwards and Hurley. Levey in the chair.  
Minutes of last meeting corrected to  
the effect that Comrade Schade objected  
to certain matters which appeared in  
The People, and not against its Editor.  
Warrants drawn: \$1 for Slavonian  
paper, \$2 for postage.

Financial report for April: On hand  
April 1, \$26.93; receipts \$9.25; total  
\$36.18. Expenses \$10.63; balance \$25.55.  
Report of Agitation Fund for April:  
On hand April 1, \$1.30; receipts \$58.95;  
expenses \$20.

Correspondence:—From Chas. Pierson  
about his work in San Francisco, report-  
ing having secured 18 subs for The Peo-  
ple and 2 for "Der Arbeiter"; from O.  
M. Johnson, Oakland, asking when Gill-  
haus would reach there; from E. A.  
O'Brien, Eureka, with money for circuit  
fund; from Skroky, Vallejo, with money  
for circuit fund; from Section San Fran-  
cisco, sending names of officers for cur-  
rent half year; from J. Easton about his  
propaganda work and sending \$5 for di-  
verse matters.

Four applications for members-at-  
large received as follows: W. Sachs, San  
Diego, John Begovich, W. Glass, and  
Axiel Rosenblad, San Pedro. All admit-  
ted.

Decided to send Organizer Gillhaus to  
San Francisco by boat, because it would  
not pay to send him to small towns.  
Meeting adjourned.

A. Demuth, Rec. Secy.

## WASHINGTON S. E. C.

The Washington State Executive  
Committee met May 6th. Present:  
Riordan, Reddington, Phipps, Brearcliffe,  
Stevens. Brearcliffe in the chair.  
Minutes of previous meeting adopted  
as read.

Correspondence:—Letter turned over  
to S. E. C. by Comrade O'Hanrahan,  
read and State Secretary instructed to  
answer the letter written to O'Hanra-  
han; from Chas. Pierson reporting his  
work in Portland and sending his re-  
ceipts and expenses; from Spokane and  
Raymond, Wash., in regard to Pierson's  
trip; from Section Tacoma sending  
money for due stamps and money col-  
lected for agitation fund. Correspond-  
ence filed.

Decided that the names of all persons  
contributing to the agitation fund and

the amount of each donation be incor-  
porated in the minutes of the S. E. C.  
and published in The People with other  
proceedings of the S. E. C.

Financial report:—Balance April 1st,  
\$38.32; receipts \$12.96; expenses \$25.80;  
balance May 1st \$25.48. Donations to  
the agitation fund:—Thomas Regan,  
\$2.50; Peter Barnhart, 50c.; Victor Es-  
larn, 75c.; Herman Prisman, 35c.;  
James McCall, \$1.50; Thomas Taylor,  
\$1; L. Olson, \$1; all from Tacoma;  
total, \$7.60.

Meeting adjourned. Next meeting  
May 20th.

R. W. Stevens, Rec. Secy.

GENERAL MEETING, SECTION  
PASSAIC COUNTY, N. J.

A general meeting of all members  
of Section Passaic County will be held  
on THURSDAY, May 26, 8 p. m. at  
Feist's Hall, corner of Ellison and  
Prospect streets, Paterson, N. J.

It is of the utmost importance for  
every member to be present. Friends  
and sympathizers of the Socialist La-  
bor Party are also invited.

Organizer.

## PHILADELPHIA READERS, NOTICE!

Readers of The People in Philadel-  
phia, who are in sympathy with the  
work of the S. L. P., are invited to as-  
sist the agitation financially. The work  
mapped out for the summer of 1910  
makes it necessary for us to call for  
funds. "Every little bit helps." Send  
contributions to E. J. Higgins, 5720 De-  
laney street, Philadelphia.

## KATZ'S TOUR IN NEW JERSEY.

May 24-26—Elizabeth.  
May 26—Paterson.  
May 27—Perth Amboy.  
May 28, 29—New Brunswick.  
May 30, 31—Trenton.

## REINSTEIN'S ITINERARY.

Cleveland, Ohio—May 25.  
Erie, Pa.—May 26.

## BORIS REINSTEIN IN CLEVELAND.

All comrades, friends and sympathizers  
are urgently called upon to attend a  
meeting, called by Section Cleveland, O.,  
for WEDNESDAY, May 25, at Acme  
Hall, 2416 East Ninth street, near Cen-  
tral avenue, at 8 p. m. Boris Reinstein  
of Buffalo will speak on "The S. P. Con-  
vention and Its Significance." The com-  
rades should agitate for a good attend-  
ance.

## OLIVE M. JOHNSON'S ITINERARY.

Spokane, Wash.—May 27.  
St. Paul, Minn.—June 1.  
Chicago, Ill.—June 5.  
Detroit, Mich.—June 10.  
Cleveland, Ohio—June 11.  
Erie, Pa.—June 12.  
Buffalo, N. Y.—June 15.

## SAN JOSE, CALIF., LECTURE.

The Socialist Labor Party of San Jose,  
Calif., will hold public meetings, during  
the month of May, on Sunday evenings,  
8 p. m.; at A. O. U. W. Hall, 162  
S. First street.

May 29th—Alanson Dodge, "Founda-  
tions of Socialism."

## SPOKANE MASS MEETING.

A mass meeting will be held at  
Turner Hall, 25 Third avenue, under  
the auspices of Section Spokane,  
S. L. P.

An address on Socialism will be de-  
livered by Mrs. Olive M. Johnson, from  
Oakland, Cal., a member of the Na-  
tional Executive Committee of the So-  
cialist Labor Party. The meeting will  
be held on FRIDAY, May 27, 1910, 8  
p. m. Admission free.

## Three Gems

OF

## Scientific Socialism

• • •

We have just received another  
edition of three of the leading books  
on Scientific Socialism.

Socialism, Utopian and Scientific

By Engels

Paris Commune

By Marx

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N. Y. LABOR NEWS CO.,

28 City Hall Place, New York.

## HELP MAKE HISTORY

By Pushing the Propaganda of the  
S. L. P.

The first of June will soon be here,  
and then but one month will remain  
for the Daily People Tenth Anniver-  
sary Club members to make good on  
their pledges. Let there be not one  
who will fall down in his pledge.

Subscriptions in general should be  
coming in much more lively than they  
are just at present. Wake up! Com-  
rades. Get things going and keep  
them moving.

The comrades who are active have  
interesting experiences, and their com-  
ments, when sending subs., are inter-  
esting little flashlights upon men and  
things. Here is one who tells us of  
having a talk with a man inclined  
to be anti-political; the S. L. P. po-  
sition being stated, he, however, sub-  
scribed to the Weekly People for six  
months. Another comrade who sent  
the renewal of an S. P. man says:  
"I believed him when he told me that  
he would rather miss a meal than an  
issue of the Weekly People."

Some of our friends deplore their in-  
ability to get readers, saying, "there  
is no field" where they are. They re-  
mind us of the man who couldn't see  
the city, for the houses, or was it  
he couldn't see the woods for the  
trees? Field—why there isn't a nook  
or corner in the country that isn't a  
field for the Socialist agitator.

Cultivate your field.

There is only one thing wrong with  
this week's roll of honor. It is too short.  
There is no reason why this list  
shouldn't take up a column of space.  
Help do it.

## Roll of Honor.

A. C. McGinty, Los Angeles, Cal. . .	3
H. J. Schade, Los Angeles, Cal. . .	2
J. Martin, Stevinson, Cal. . . . .	2
F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn. . . . .	7
Section El Paso County, Colo. . .	2
J. U. Billings, Grand Junction, Colo.	2
W. Hueltmann, Kewanee, Ill. . . .	2
A. E. Reimer, Boston, Mass. . . . .	5
F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass. . . . .	3
A. Wallin, Somerville, Mass. . . . .	2
A. McInnis, Lansing, Mich. . . . .	2
J. Scheidler, St. Louis, Mo. . . . .	3
R. Katz, Paterson, N. J. . . . .	7
L. F. Alrutz, Schenectady, N. Y. . .	2
F. W. Gerner, Utica, N. Y. . . . .	2
W. R. Fox, Cincinnati, O. . . . .	2
F. Brown, Cleveland, O. . . . .	6
C. Pierson, Portland, Ore. . . . .	15
G. G. Anton, Philadelphia, Pa. . . .	2
T. C. Pope, Pecos, Tex. . . . .	16
J. McCall, Tacoma, Wash. . . . .	3
D. G. O'Hanrahan, Seattle, Wash. .	4
W. T. Leach, Montreal, Can. . . . .	3

Prepaid Cards sold:—San Fran-  
cisco, Cal., \$25.00; Tacoma, Wash.,  
\$11.00.

## OPERATING FUND.

It is more than a week since we  
gave a report on this fund. In that  
time \$32.48 came in. Under ordinary  
circumstances this amount would not  
be so bad, but under present condi-  
tions it does not begin to make up  
for slackness in other directions—job  
work, subscriptions, etc. Strange as  
it may seem the summer months are  
the hardest for us, hence at this sea-  
son we must make more strenuous  
calls upon our friends than at other  
times. Do what you can to help keep  
things going: first, by pushing the  
Daily and Weekly People subscrip-  
tions, and, second, by helping out on  
this fund.

T. C. Pope, Pecos, Texas . . . \$	5.00
Alex. B. McCulloch, Man- chester, Va. . . . .	4.00
Steyn Conser, Kimberley, B.C.	2.48
S. Thompson, New York, N.Y.	2.00
Workmen's Circle, Branch 91, N. Y. City . . . . .	2.00
C. A. Ruby, Rochester, N. Y.	2.00
L. D. Bechtel, Los Angeles, Cal.	1.00
J. Lavignin, " " " " " "	.50
L. C. Haller, " " " " " "	1.00
J. L. " " " " " "	1.00
B. Jensen, " " " " " "	1.50
F. Rogier, Wilkesburg, Pa. . .	.50
E. Urech, " " " " " "	.50
H. Honerger, " " " " " "	1.00
Wm. Wagner, " " " " " "	.50
E. Zehr, " " " " " "	.50
H. Mueller, " " " " " "	1.00
Jao. J. Andreas, Sellersville, Ill.	1.14
J. Reese, Plainfield, N. J. . .	1.00
J. A. Larson, New Haven, Ct.	1.00
L. Finkel, San Francisco, Cal.	1.00

J. Bader, Newport, News, Va. . .	.75
J. A. Rowley, Seattle, Wash. . .	.75
Total . . . . .	33.48
Previously acknowledged . . .	6,416.80
Grand total . . . . .	\$6,450.28

## GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

For a long time past no effort was  
made to secure money for the above-  
named fund. This was because all of  
our support was needed for the Party  
Press. Now, however, the N. E. C. has  
placed Organizer Rudolph Katz in the  
field, and, in order to be able to keep  
him there the N. E. C. must have  
money. He is at present touring the  
State of New Jersey, and next month  
will enter the State of Pennsylvania,  
after that he will move westward. This  
necessary and beneficial work of orga-  
nizing and agitating once begun must  
be carried out successfully—for that sup-  
port should be forthcoming. As con-  
tributions to this fund increase and the  
fund becomes able to more than support  
Organizer Katz, another organizer will  
be started to follow up Katz's work.

Send all contributions to Paul Augus-  
tine, National Secretary, P. O. Box 1576  
New York, N. Y.

Contributions to this fund were re-  
ceived recently as follows:

J. Horrick, Evansville, Ind. . . . \$	40
G. Thibault, San Francisco, Cal. .	50
A. E. Safford, Guilford, Me. . . .	.65
V. C. Koneczny, Two Harbors, Minn.	.25
Ed. Schade, Newport News, Va. . .	1.00
R. Heimla, Newport News, Va. . .	1.00
George Wendling, St. Louis, Mo. .	14.80
Section Mystic, Conn. . . . .	5.00
Max Rosenberg, New York City . .	.50
D. Ulrich, French's Village, Ill. . .	.70
Section Mystic, Conn. . . . .	10.00
A. Amadt, Fairbanks, Alaska . . .	.25
W. D. Rapp, Warren, Pa. . . . .	1.00
Cyril Citek, Monessen, Pa. . . . .	1.25
George Dibb, New Bethlehem, Pa. .	1.00
E. Weber, Racine, Wis. . . . .	1.00
F. Petersen, Matlock, Wash. . . .	1.00
H. Morgan, Los Angeles, Calif. . .	.25
John Lindgren, Brooklyn, N. Y. . .	1.00
Section Manchester, N. H. . . . .	10.00
Br. 86, W. S. & D. B. Fund, Bal- timore, Md. . . . .	12.00
Mike Greek, New Brighton, Pa. . .	.50
New Jersey S. E. C. . . . .	10.00
Section Phoenix, Ariz. . . . .	5.00
Total . . . . .	\$78.63

LEAFLET AND DISTRIBUTION  
FUND.

The work of organizing a national  
fund for the distribution of leaflets at  
factory gates as per the resolution of  
the last National Executive Committee  
session is bearing fruit. Hereto is ap-  
pended a list of receipts to date. The  
receipts so far are fair, eleven Sections  
have responded to the call issued April  
1, 1910. It is desired that the remain-  
ing Sections will make substantial re-  
sponse at as early a date as practicable.

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